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Philippe Wojazer/Reuters-LPI

For the U.S., a Day of Spectacle

A Bash for Miss Liberty's 100th Birthday

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A majestic, flag-bedecked fleet of sailing ships paraded by the rededicated Statue of Liberty on Friday as guns roared in salute to the birthdays of the monument and the United States.

There was pageantry on land, on sea and in the air, part of the four-day extravaganza marking the $66-million restoration of the statue, her 100th birthday and the 210th anniversary of U.S. independence.

The scene in New York Harbor recalled the splendor of a bygone era as 22 tall-masted schooners, square riggers, barks and brigantines from 18 nations glided by the statue.

The celebration began with President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, boarding the battleship Iowa. The ship steamed down the Hudson River as Mr. Reagan surveyed a line of 11 warships from the United States and 21 others from 13 other countries. Every third ship along the route fired a 21-gun salute, and the Iowa responded with reports from her 5-inch guns.

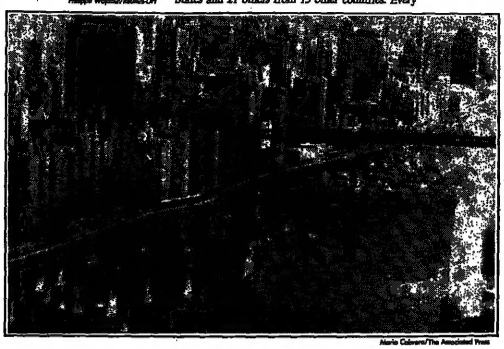
Overhead, the navy's Blue Angels and the air force's Thunderbirds flying teams streaked across the sky in formation. A French aerobatic team trailed red, white and blue smoke, and a Harrier jet from the British carrier Ark Royal hovered briefly over the harbor.

Then the tall ships, led by the Eagle, a Coast Guard bark, and accompanied by a flotilla of about 200 smaller ships, began their stately procession upriver. Crew members gawked at the sea of boats that surrounded them.

On the island of Manhattan, the Harbor Festival provided a giant street fair of food and entertainment through the afternoon, and at night the New Jersey side was to play host to a concert by the Boston Pops.

"It's been said that we Americans count our bless-

See LIBERTY, Page 3



Mario Cabrera/The Associated Press

Liberty Weekend:

The Statue of Liberty began its second century Thursday with a new look as the presidents of France and the United States and their wives turned out with thousands of invited guests. Hundreds of ships sailed by in New York Harbor as a milelong laser beam and fireworks lit up the monument.

Ron Edmonds/The Associated Press

Miners Oppose Pretoria

Many on Strike; 20 Persons Hurt In New Bombing

By Maureen Johnson
The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Thousands of black South African miners went on strike or slowdown Friday to demand the release of detained union officials, and a bomb exploded outside a crowded supermarket in a white Pretoria neighborhood, wounding 20 persons.

It was the second urban bombing in two days and the 12th since a nationwide state of emergency was imposed June 12. The wounded in Friday's bombing were of white, black and mixed-race.

In Zumikon, Switzerland, Fritz Leutwiler, the Swiss banker who mediated between South Africa and its bank creditors, said Friday that his role had ended. But he said that reports that he had resigned because of the emergency decree had been due to a misunderstanding between himself and his spokesman.

Two women had their legs blown off in the late afternoon bombing in Pretoria's Silverton district, the South African Press Association reported.

The government's Bureau for Information said the bomb was in a plastic bag that had been dumped between two parked cars.

President Pieter W. Botha's government has blamed the outlawed African National Congress guerrilla movement for the bombings, which have killed three persons and wounded more than 100 in five cities: Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Queenstown and Pretoria. Most of the victims were white.

The black miners halted production at four diamond mines and disrupted some shifts at Free State Consolidated Gold Mines, the world's biggest producer.

De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., South Africa's largest producer of diamonds, said a strike by 1,950 men shut four mines near Kimberly that provide about 4 percent of its output.

Marcel Golding, spokesman for the black National Union of Mineworkers, said 8,000 miners had joined slowdowns since Thursday at Free State Consolidated, which employs more than 50,000 miners.

Anglo American Corp., which owns Free State, said 3,000 workers were on a slowdown in a shaft of its Free State Geduld.

Julian Thomson, chairman of De Beers, sent a message to Louis Le Grange, law and order minister, appealing for the release of union leaders.

They include the president of the nation's largest labor federation, the Congress of Trade Unions of South Africa, who also is the vice president of the 250,000-member National Union of Mineworkers.

■ **Growing Economic Isolation**

Steve Lohr of The New York Times reported from London:

A confusing series of threats, statements and denials by South African officials and advisers in the past few days have served to underline South Africa's growing economic isolation.

Moreover, it has become increasingly clear that while Western political leaders are still debating the wisdom of economic sanctions against Pretoria's apartheid government, the international financial markets have already imposed their own sanctions, battering the South African currency and driving away foreign investment.

The uncertainty surrounding South Africa's debt rescheduling efforts has been heightened after statements Thursday and Friday from Mr. Leutwiler and his spokes-

See STRIKE, Page 6

rbachev uised by agan on ns Issue

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

E PLAINS, New York — t Ronald Reagan will send S. Gorbachev a letter urg- Soviet leader to agree to a meeting at the end of this d praising recent Soviet

had talks with Mitter- the French leader pre- visit Moscow. Page 6.

trol proposals as "serious tructive." White House of- ve said.

want to use every opportu- have to make serious pro- an official said Thursday. Mr. Reagan's reply to a tter from Mr. Gorbachev would be sent next week, g a meeting after congres- ections in November.

Interview with the newspa- Today on Wednesday, the s said his correspondence Gorbachev had "opened al doors that make me op- that we're not only going to mmit, we're going to have it where we can reach an st."

the expression of offi- ficials said the administra- weeks away from making a reply to the latest Soviet hich was presented June 11 wa. The major thrust of the l, according to U.S. and So- icials, is an offer to reduce strategic nuclear weapons in for U.S. limitations on the e Defense Initiative, the based missile defense plan.

president, in a June 19 praised the Soviet offer as ating the beginning of "a effort" in arms-control ne- n.

Reagan was described by s as "determined" to deal e to Mr. Gorbachev that he eminely interested in both a summit meeting following a's meeting in Geneva and ms-control agreement that reduce strategic nuclear ar-

t Wishes From Moscow

Soviet Union congratulated nt Reagan on Friday on U.S ndence Day and urged him e practical steps to reach control agreements, Reuters d from Moscow.

essage from the Presidium of preme Soviet, the highest ody, asked Mr. Reagan to best wishes for the Ameri- eople under conditions of and security.

message said, "Such condi- an be ensured for all states y practical actions directed and overall liquidation of r arms and other forms of es of mass destruction, pre- g an arms race in space, hening peace and security in ions of the globe and devel- multilateral cooperation."

Marie Cabrera/The Associated Press

For Boatload of the Chosen, It's Lady Liberty and Champagne

By William E. Geist
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The scene in Upper New York Bay on Thursday seemed one of almost Biblical proportion.

As jet fighters swooped, blimps floated and helicopters hacked away at the skies, thousands of vessels of every conceivable size and shape — inflatable raft to aircraft carrier — thickened on the waters until it seemed for a moment that mortal men might walk across the hulls to New Jersey.

Into this mad swirl sounded the 800: 800 Chrysler and Dodge dealers making a grand entrance for this weekend of excess aboard the Queen Elizabeth 2, flying a 100-foot-wide American flag, releasing 2,500 red, white and blue balloons, and saluted by firehoses spraying red, white and blue geysers.

Catching a first glimpse of the Statue of Liberty brought tears and goose bumps to these passengers. "Awesome statue, Buck!" Sharon Sloan, of Waxahachie, Texas, yelled to her dealer-husband.

Lee A. Iacocca, the chairman of the Chrysler Corp. and of the Statue of Liberty Foundation that restored the monument, had commissioned the entire ship for these chosen salesmen — men who went toe-to-toe with sales quotas and came out on top — and their guests, about 1,600 in all. More than one thought there should be a matching statue of Mr. Iacocca in the harbor.

Just as Beverly Wullenweber, whose husband, Clyde, is a dealer in Cincinnati, was saying that things could not possibly be more perfect, a steward strolled up with a tray of champagne. It was 7:45 A.M., but what the heck. A group swept the tray clean and toasted the dramatic view, made more so because they had never before seen New York or the Statue of Liberty.

There was much to celebrate, including this "trip of a lifetime," as Walter Parr, a dealer from Santa Monica, California, put it. Dealers also tipped their glasses to Chrysler's resurgence after the assault by imports, the fuel crisis and recessions.

To these car dealers, the resurgence of sales and the resurgence of patriotism go hand in hand. They credit Mr. Iacocca with saving Chrysler, and with saving the Statue of Liberty — to their way of thinking, not unlike the marines saving the flag at Iwo Jima. "Lee Iacocca is today's ultimate American hero," said Maddy Miller, whose husband, Wendell, owns three dealerships.

Anthony Curiale, of New Rochelle, New York, said it was inappropriate that the Fuji film blimp was flying over this American celebration. He said he was proud to be selling Dodge cars and trucks.

Victor Potamkin strolled the decks, socializing and passing out real dollar bills with his picture pasted over George Washington's. Mr. Potamkin, who sells Cadillacs in New York, but the Chrysler line elsewhere, is known in these circles as a "mega-dealer."

"I have been fortunate in life to have more than one dealership," he said, looking out through purple-lensed glasses. How many? "Thirty-five."

Mr. Iacocca flew the group to Paris a couple of weeks ago for dinner, at the Palace of Versailles, then on to London and Southampton, England, where they boarded the ship for Bermuda and New York.

"We got a feeling what it must have been like for the immigrants crossing," said Mary Lou Karg, whose husband, Ken, owns a dealership in Strongsville, Ohio. "Going into Bermuda we got sick as dogs."

"I didn't like Paris," bellowed Stew Smith, an Orlando, Florida, dealer, wearing one of the green foam-rubber Lady Liberty crowns so popular with the group. "People there don't smile enough. I like America."

"This trip is 10 times better than Christmas," said Mrs. Wullenweber, who wore a large Statue of Liberty commemorative pin. She said this was the best bonus trip they had ever been on, including the cruise to Alaska, which she said "was as good as opening a National Geographic."

"You're not going to believe this," Mr. Wullenweber confided. "But tomorrow this ship will be parked right next to the USS Iowa that President Reagan's going to be on."

He was ready to bet the farm that Lee Iacocca had something to do with that. And as for the sudden clearing in the weather? He wouldn't be a bit surprised.

Syrian Troops in Beirut Man Key Checkpoints

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Syrian soldiers manned West Beirut checkpoints Friday for the first time since the 1982 Israeli invasion as part of a plan aimed at ending the reign of militias in the Moslem sector.

At least 10 Syrian Army soldiers equipped with shoulder-mounted, rocket-propelled grenade launchers were seen guarding a gate at the American University of Beirut.

Several Syrian secret service men in civilian clothes also manned the checkpoint, along with Lebanese Army soldiers who were deployed a week earlier.

One Syrian intelligence officer described the soldiers as "special units of the Syrian Army as well as Syrian intelligence officers and Lebanese Army troops."

The officer, who would not give his name, was supervising traffic, stopping cars and ordering their occupants to be searched for arms. Syrian soldiers watched.

Witnesses reported seeing commandos of the Syrian Army's special units also manning other checkpoints in West Beirut.

There was no way to determine how many Syrian soldiers were back in West Beirut. The Syrian Army evacuated the city along with fighters from the Palestine Liberation Organization in September and October 1982, when the Israeli Army besieged West Beirut.

The Syrians, who maintain 25,000 troops in northern and eastern Lebanon under a 1976 peacekeeping mandate from the Arab League, sent 36 military observers to West Beirut last summer to help stabilize security in the city.

The observers came at the request of the Lebanese government after the June 1985 hijacking of a TWA airliner. One U.S. Navy diver was killed and 37 other Americans were held captive by Shiite Moslem zealots for 15 days.

The leftist Beirut newspaper as-Safir said on Wednesday that 90 additional Syrian observers were dispatched to buttress the new security plan.

A senior observer, speaking on condition of anonymity, confirmed the dispatch of commandos from the Syrian Army to Beirut.

"But I can't give you figures or other details," he said. "They came back as peacekeepers."

The Syrian Army commandos are mainly stationed in the Bekaa, a valley in eastern Lebanon, and in the northern province of Akkar.

The return to Beirut was expected to have a larger impact on Middle Eastern politics than other recent Syrian interventions in the Lebanese provinces.

Israeli officials in Tel Aviv declined immediate comment on the reported Syrian deployment in West Beirut.

Meanwhile, the Syrian-sponsored security plan received its first major setback Friday. The police said gunmen stormed the Pharoun-Shiha Lebanese Bank in the busy commercial district of Hamra and escaped with 500,000 Lebanese pounds (approximately $12,000).

The robbery occurred two blocks from a checkpoint where Lebanese troops and Syrian intelligence officers were stationed.

Erik Aguirre/Reuters

Policemen leading away a boy arrested in Santiago.

Strike Ends in Chile; 6 Die in Street Clashes

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — Tens of thousands of shopkeepers, bus drivers and truckers returned to work Friday after anti-government strikes and demonstrations in which six young slum residents were killed, 56 others were injured and more than 600 were arrested.

Three of the victims died Thursday amid gunfire from army and police patrols around Santiago.

The two-day protest halted most of Chile's urban commuter transport and overnight freight Wednesday and Thursday but failed to shut factories, banks, mines or public offices.

[Small demonstrations continued Friday in Santiago, where the police used tear gas and water cannon against dozens of journalists protesting a news ban imposed on four radio stations, United Press International reported.]

The strike was one of the most disruptive of President Augusto Pinochet's 13-year rule. Still, dissident labor leaders said Thursday that it had not been heeded by blue-collar workers or by industrialists.

Business leaders said factory absenteeism was less than 15 percent.

General Pinochet said Thursday that the protest was an attempt to depose his military government by "revolution and anarchy." His critics asserted that most of the violence came from the army and police.

The Reverend Juan Francisco Fresno, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Santiago, asked the military to "refrain from these actions that seem excessive."

The government brought state security charges against two dissident news magazines on Thursday, a day after indicting 17 strike leaders and banning newscasts by five opposition radio stations.

The strike, called by militant founders of a center-left Civic Assembly, and led by small, independent businessmen with economic grievances, was joined by students and slum residents.

The government news agency, ORBE, reported before the evening casualties that 36 persons were wounded, more than 600 were arrested and 75 bombs were set off during the strike.

The Interior Ministry announced charges against the editor and 26 staff members of the Socialist magazine Analisis and a newsman for Cauce, a magazine owned by Social Democrats.

■ **Inquiry Is Urged**

Two human rights organizations called for an investigation of reports that a military patrol in Santiago set fire to two teen-agers, one of whom is a permanent resident of the United States, The New York Times reported from New York.

The teen-agers were taken to a hospital in Santiago, where they were reported in critical condition.

Amnesty International and Americas Watch said Thursday they had received reports that soldiers had beat Rodrigo Andres Rojas de Negri, 19, and Carmen Quintana Arancibia, 18, Wednesday while they were touring a shantytown, then doused them with a flammable liquid and set them on fire.

Mr. de Negri, a photographer, is the son of Veronica de Negri, a Chilean activist.

Nakasone Is Weighing Moscow Trip This Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday that he might accept an invitation from Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to visit Moscow later this year, the Kyodo News Service reported.

Mr. Nakasone said during a

Good manners and pork-barrel clout count heavily with Japanese voters. Page 10.

campaign rally for the general elections on Sunday that he had exchanged letters with Mr. Gorbachev, and that he hoped a visit could help put an end to a territorial dispute between the two countries that has lingered since World War II.

"If your neighbor is tough, it is all the more necessary to meet and talk with him," Kyodo quoted Mr. Nakasone as saying at the rally in Fukuoka.

Japan claims the Soviet-held Kuril Islands, northeast of the northernmost Japanese main island of Hokkaido. The Soviet Union, which seized the islands in 1945, agreed in January to discuss Japan's claim, but insisted that the islands would not be returned.

Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, discussed the territorial dispute in January with his Japanese counterpart, Shintaro Abe.

Mr. Nakasone is hoping that in the elections Sunday his Liberal Democratic Party, which has held power for three decades, can win a comfortable majority of at least 271 of the 512 seats in the House of Representatives, the lower house of the Diet.

With a success of that dimension, analysts said, Mr. Nakasone might be able to push through changes in party rules that would allow him to have another term as party leader, or at least extend his current tenure, which is to end Oct. 30.

(AP, AFP)

Mitterrand Calls Gorbachev irst 'Modern' Soviet Leader

New York Times Service

EW YORK — President François Mitterrand of France says that hail S. Gorbachev is the first "modern man" the Soviet Union has had at the helm, a man with whom it is possible to negotiate an s control agreement.

t a private luncheon Thursday given by Elie Wiesel, a writer and nicler of Nazi war crimes, Mr. Mitterrand sketched a warm rait of Mr. Gorbachev, whom he said he knew better than did any r West European leader.

Mr. Mitterrand is to fly to Moscow on Monday for a three-day stay, ming a visit that the Soviet leader made to Paris in October.

e said that based on more than 12 hours of meetings with Mr. bachev, he believed that his primary goal was to improve the ndard of living of the Soviet people. "But because of lack of trust,"

Mitterrand said, "he must compete in arms."

he Soviet Union, like France, Mr. Mitterrand said, is opposed to sident Ronald Reagan's space-based missile defense program, the tegic Defense Initiative. He said that Soviet development of such stem would force Mr. Gorbachev to relinquish his dream of roving the Soviet economy.

For Gorbachev, opposition to 'star wars' is a sine qua non," he e said. "But even this can be negotiated. The Americans must find a r to promote the progress in this area that is possible." "Star wars" popular term for SDI.

Mr. Mitterrand described his Soviet counterpart as a leader "who derstands that he must behave differently from his predecessors."

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In Hong Kong, Opposition to Chinese Nuclear Project Mounts

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — China's plan to build a nuclear power plant near Hong Kong has brought an unusual display of public opposition from Hong Kong's 5.6 million residents.

Protests against the Daya Bay plant, a 1,800-megawatt installation to be completed in 1991, have spread rapidly and are alarming both British and Chinese officials. The site is 40 miles (70 kilometers) from Hong Kong. The movement appears to be partly a delayed reaction to the Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl in April.

The issue is also viewed widely as the first significant measure of China's responsiveness to public opinion in Hong Kong. Beijing is to assume sovereignty here in 1997 and has pledged that the territory will have a high degree of political and economic autonomy.

"We aren't using Daya Bay to test the Chinese government," said Wong Wai-hung, a civil servant and an activist in an anti-nuclear coalition. "But whether China listens has certainly become a side issue."

The principal concern of the coalition is that no provisions have been made for evacuating Hong Kong in the event of a nuclear accident.

In Beijing a Chinese official declined to comment on Wednesday on whether China had made contingency plans for the evacuation of Hong Kong.

The anti-nuclear group said it had gathered almost 200,000 signatures since the campaign began last month. It has set a goal of 500,000 signatures by the end of August, just before China is to sign final contracts for Daya Bay's construction and the supply of its nuclear system.

A number of prominent scientists, religious leaders and politicians have also supported the campaign. The Legislative Council, Hong Kong's lawmaking body, is scheduled to debate the issue on July 16.

Under a contract signed three years ago, Hong Kong is to purchase 70 percent of the power generated by the Daya Bay plant. The anti-nuclear movement is urging the government to withdraw its approval and to rescind its guarantees for $77 million in financing.

"We want the government to negotiate with Beijing to shelve the project," said the Reverend Fung Chi-wood, the movement's leader. "The Daya Bay site can still be used for a conventional power plant."

In response to the sudden rise in public concern, three experts of the Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Co., which will own and operate the plant, flew to Hong Kong last week to meet a group of Legislative Council members.

The issue was also raised at a recent meeting in London between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Hu Yaobang, head of the Chinese Communist Party.

None of this is likely to blunt the questions raised about China's nuclear safety standards, the caliber of its technicians or the wisdom of the Daya Bay location. Beyond such matters, there is an apparent lack of confidence in Hong Kong in China's ability to manage advanced technology.

China's only other nuclear-powered electricity station is a 300-megawatt plant under construction near Shanghai.

The Guangdong enterprise that is purchasing the $3.7-billion plant is a joint venture between the provincial authorities in Guangdong province, which borders Hong Kong, and the China Light and Power Co., one of Hong Kong's two electricity utilities.

The company is to buy two pressurized-water reactors from Framatome, the French nuclear supplier, and two turbine generators from General Electric Co. of Britain. Electricité de France is to design the plant.

It is widely believed that Daya Bay's suppliers, anxious to enter the Chinese market, have accepted fees only marginally above production costs.

This has led critics to question the amount China is spending on safety provisions.

As China's largest joint venture, the Daya Bay project has long been advanced as a model of cooperation between China and Hong Kong.

But it is now seen widely as a rallying point in a territory where political protest is almost unheard of.

Low Pay, Lack of Medicine Hinder Filipino Soldiers Fighting Rebels

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — The military field commander said he was constantly worried about sending his troops on patrol against Communist guerrillas.

The commander, a 16-year veteran of counterinsurgency warfare, said he was concerned that his poorly paid men might would be tempted to take food from villagers.

He also said they might have to pay for medical care if they were wounded, and that their families might receive inadequate compensation if they were killed.

"Please don't identify me," the commander, who is based in the central Philippines, told two journalists recently. "But you should know what the real situation is down here."

He said he was reluctant to follow orders from general headquarters in Manila for field units to carry out operations to protect government troops, installations and civilians from the insurgents of the Communist New People's Army.

The commander said that since President Corazon C. Aquino, backed by a reformist group in the armed forces, took power from Ferdinand E. Marcos in February, the military supply system to the provinces had improved to the point where his men were "more or less" getting their pay and allowances on time.

But he said the amount of money received, particularly by men who are not officers, was "appallingly" small. "An ordinary soldier gets between 900 pesos and 1,000 pesos a month," he said. "That includes almost everything." Nine hundred pesos is about $44.

The commander said that if his men did seize food in the villages, that would only win new friends for the Communists and enemies for the government.

He also worries about his troops' safety if they clash with guerrillas.

Soldiers who are wounded often have had to pay for medicine and doctors' treatment. "A generous commander will dig into his own pocket to help," he said. "But you only get proper medical attention at government expense if you are a senior officer."

If a man was killed on duty, the commander added, his family would receive very little compensation from the military and the payments would be slow.

"If you understand our handicaps," he said, "maybe you will admire our armed forces for sticking it out. Our troops get so little. Yet we expect so much from them."

Many analysts feel that significant reforms have been instituted in the armed forces since the military revolt and popular uprising in Manila that ended Mr. Marcos's 20-year rule and brought Mrs. Aquino to power.

Nearly all overage generals have been dismissed, and incompetent or corrupt commanders who were loyal to Mr. Marcos have been replaced by more professional officers.

The chief of staff of the armed forces, General Fidel V. Ramos, established a panel in May to investigate graft charges against retired or serving officers.

Units that formerly were concentrated in or close to Manila to protect the Marcos regime have been dispatched to combat areas, and a system for a more regular rotation between field and staff positions has been put in place.

The village militia, which is notorious for abuses against civilians, is being reorganized and placed under regular military control.

General Rafael Ileto, the deputy defense minister, said in an interview that a retraining program aimed particularly at lower-level unit leaders had been launched. He said the government also planned to streamline the armed forces chain of command throughout the country to make it more effective.

But analysts say it is taking time for the changes in Manila to filter down through all 74 provincial commands. It will take even longer, they say, for the measures to have the desired impact on military units in the countryside.

"Maybe," said the commander interviewed in the central Philippines, "we can't blame the government, because it has no money to spare. But what we have now is a vicious circle."

He described the intelligence available about Communist activities in his area of responsibility as "very weak," partly because of an "acute lack of funds."

He also said his units could not undertake civic action programs because they have no medicine to distribute to the population.

General Ileto conceded there were still delays in getting money and supplies to remote areas.

He also said the intelligence funds, which were difficult to account for, had been misused in the past.

Romeo Ranoco/Reuters

CLASH IN MANILA — A policeman clubbed a demonstrator near the U.S. Embassy in Manila on Friday. The police used clubs, guns and tear gas to disperse about 5,000 people who had gathered to protest American involvement in the Philippines. At least 32 persons were injured, including four policemen and a protester who reportedly was shot in the back.

But he maintained that both the supply system and the funding for operational intelligence had "improved tremendously" since the last weeks of the Marcos regime, "when hardly anything reached the men in the field."

An assistant U.S. defense secretary, Richard L. Armitage, said last month in Washington that the economic recession in the Philippines and the Marcos legacy of corruption and mismanagement had cut the 1986 defense budget by almost 14 percent.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he appealed for congressional support for increased U.S. military aid on easier terms to the Philippines.

Soldiers in the Philippine provinces, Mr. Armitage said, have to worry about "basic needs and, indeed, survival." He added: "These soldiers very much deserve and must see a rapid improvement in their situation, and in their prospects, if they are to sustain the requisite enthusiasm for the hard tasks ahead."

At a news conference last week, Mrs. Aquino said that on a recent visit to the southern and central Philippines, she was shocked to find that soldiers had to pay for their own uniforms and had no medicine.

She said she had asked George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, for an easing of restrictions on how the government spent U.S. military aid so that soldiers could be better paid and equipped, especially on hazardous assignments. Mr. Shultz visited Manila last week.

Emir of Kuwait Imposes Censorship of the Press

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — Press censorship went into effect in Kuwait on Friday after the emir of Kuwait dissolved parliament and took other measures because of what he described as threats to the country's security.

"We can only say, 'Go ahead and we stand by you,'" the newspaper Al-Seyassa said in response to the decision to impose censorship. "We do not wish to see a society fragmented and scattered under untapped slogans of freedom of speech."

The emir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, dissolved on Thursday the country's 50-member National Assembly, the only elected parliament in the Gulf region. He issued another decree amending the law of printing and publications to permit censorship of the press.

The newspaper Al-Rai Al-Am praised the decrees as a "message to all to elevate themselves to the level of historical responsibility and be appreciative of the difficult circumstances through which Kuwait has been passing."

Sheikh Jaber said he took the measures because Kuwait was threatened by the Gulf war, low oil prices and terrorism.

In an address Thursday, Sheikh Jaber said the emirate of 1.7 million people had been "exposed to a fierce foreign conspiracy that threatened lives and almost destroyed the wealth of the homeland."

He suspended several articles of the constitution, including one requiring him to call elections within 60 days of the dissolution of the assembly. He is to rule by decree.

The emir asked the crown prince, Sheikh Saad al-Abdulla al-Sabah, to form a new government following the cabinet's resignation because of what Sheikh Saad, who was prime minister, called lack of cooperation between ministers and the assembly.

The emir's decrees followed an announcement of "a number of arrests" in connection with an attempt on the emir's life in May 1985 in which five persons were killed, explosions in two cafés in July in which 10 died, and an attempt to assassinate a newspaper editor some months before.

Parliamentary sources said the arrests included five supporters of the banned Al-Dawa Al-Islama, or Islamic Call, a Moslem party fighting for an Iranian-style regime in Iraq. Kuwait has supported Iraq in the Gulf war.

The sources said they also included two members of the radica Abu Nidal Palestinian group.

"Democracy is shaking," said the emir, who revived the assembly in 1980 after his predecessor suspended it 10 years ago for four years over political infighting.

He hinted, however, that the dissolution of parliament, which has fiercely criticized state handling of a debt crisis caused by a local stock market crash in 1982, may be temporary.

Kuwait should not forsake its parliamentary path "which we have believed in," the emir said.

(AP, Reuters)

CHURCH SERVICES

PARIS SUBURBS
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Australian Twins, First From Frozen Eggs, Are Born

Agence France-Presse

ADELAIDE, Australia — The world's first babies produced from frozen eggs were born here Friday at the Flinders Medical Center.

Christopher Chen, who pioneered the new technique, said a 29-year-old woman gave birth by Caesarian section to healthy twins.

Dr. Chen said that three of the mother's eggs had been taken, frozen, re-thawed, fertilized and then implanted. Two of the fertilized eggs had survived, each producing a healthy baby. The woman's fallopian tubes had been damaged by an infection several years ago.

A Roman Catholic Church spokesman said that freezing an unfertilized female egg, rather than an embryo, removed most of the ethical problems resulting from the freezing of what he called living human beings.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israeli Major Is Said to Spy for S

JERUSALEM (WP) — The Israeli Army command refused comment on reports that a major in its intelligence branch is on Haifa criminal court on charges of spying for Syria.

The officer, whose name was not disclosed, was said to be a D Israeli citizenship. His alleged espionage activities were repo posed after Moslem guerrillas captured in south Lebanon during their interrogation that they had heard his name fro intelligence agents who trained them.

The state-run Radio Israel, quoting Yisrael Shalam, a He guage weekly newspaper published in New York, said the d trial was in its later stages, and that the defendant was pleading An Israeli military spokesman would neither confirm nor reports, saying that the court had issued an order prohibiti comment on the case. Details of the case were also subject censorship.

Perón Aide Is Extradited From U

MIAMI (AFP) — José López Rega, a former Argentine soci minister and key adviser to former President Isabel Perón, was Friday and sent back to Buenos Aires to face government rightist terrorism, officials here said.

Mr. López Rega, 69, is said to be the founder of the Argen Communist Alliance, an extreme rightist organization. He left for Buenos Aires in the custody of three Argentine policemen, also was on the plane because Mr. López Rega suffers from dia heart problems. U.S. courts ruled June 4 in favor of an Argenti for his extradition after a legal battle to reverse the order failed

Known to his enemies as "The Witch," Mr. López Rega was a secretary to Juan Domingo Perón during his second administrat 1973 to 1974, and was the key adviser in the following governm Peron's wife, Isabel. He fled from Argentina in July 1975. A Peron was forced out in a military coup in March 1976, he was the new regime of fraud and misappropriation of public funds

U.S. Envoy in Seoul Meets Dissid

SEOUL (Reuters) — The U.S. ambassador to South Korea on Friday met Kim Dae Jung, the dissident leader, for the first time since President Chun Doo Hwan seized power in 1980.

Aides to Ambassador Richard L. Walker said Mr. Kim attended the Independence Day reception at Mr. Walker's residence. It was the first time he had been invited to a U.S. Embassy function in six years, they said. Government sources said South Korea has lodged a protest with the U.S. Embassy over the invitation.

Mr. Kim and his fellow dissident, Kim Young Sam, are the powers behind the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. But Kim Dae Jung, who returned home in February 1985 after two years of voluntary exile, is barred from political activity because of a suspended 20-year sentence for sedition.

Kim Dae Jun

New Chernobyl Investigator List

MOSCOW (AP) — The head of the government commissio gating the Chernobyl nuclear accident apparently has been re report by the Soviet press agency Tass indicated on Friday.

A Tass dispatch about a visit to the Chernobyl region by government officials listed Vladimir K. Gusev, a deputy prime as the chief of the commission. There had been rumors that Shcherbina, who had been appointed to head the commission accident on April 26, was severely ill with radiation sickness.

A Soviet government source who asked not to be identified Mr. Shcherbina had been hospitalized "for about a day" in late said he did not know the nature of Mr. Shcherbina's medical pro that it could be assumed to be related to his work in investig nuclear accident.

15 Are Killed in Punjab Violence

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Fifteen persons were shot to Punjab state Friday in the worst outbreak of terrorism in recen the police reported.

Sikh terrorists killed seven Hindus near Amritsar. A shoot paramilitary police followed in which two of the assailant policeman were killed. Earlier, the police reported the death Hindus in two other terrorist attacks. One suspected terrorist fatally shot by federal police.

In New Delhi, unidentified gunmen shot to death a para soldier and wounded a police guard in an attack on the resi Gurbinder Kaur Brar, chief of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Party in the Punjab state legislature, the police reported.

For the Record

Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopia's leade congratulatory July 4 message Friday to President Ronald signaling a possible move to improve ties with Washington.

The number of terrorist incidents declined in the United States in 1985, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It s Jewish extremists were responsible for more than half of the which left two persons dead and 10 wounded.

A prosecutor in Haarlem, the Netherlands, demanded on Friday year prison term for Yu Kikumura, 33, a Japanese national w arrested May 1 at Schiphol Airport near Amsterdam and charg smuggling explosives and detonators.

Denktash Closes Bord Of Turkish Cypriot St

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

NICOSIA — Rauf Denktash, president of the secessionist Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, ordered the indefinite closing Friday of all crossing points on the divided island.

He announced the action immediately after the departure of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey after a three-day visit, the first by a Turkish leader since the establishment of the breakaway state. The visit was intended to affirm Turkey's insistence on the division of Cyprus into two separate states.

Mr. Denktash's action left United Nations peacekeeping contingents separated from each other on both sides of the demarcation line.

The United Nations representative, James Holger, said the closing of the border points left 650 UN troops separated from the bulk of the 2,300-man contingent. He said that the helicopter link between the zones also had been severed under the order.

In a statement at the airport, Mr. Denktash said the move would affect all traffic, including that of the UN forces.

He said he recognized the humanitarian functions of the United Nations, which supplies medicine and food to isolated Greek Cypriot communities under Turkish occupation. But he demanded that the international organization negotiate with his government on od of continuing to do so.

The Turkish Cypriot lea he had closed the border so world would recognize Greek Cypriot government ident Spyros Kyprianou no authority over the Tur cupied areas, and that his away government was st equal recognition.

Mr. Denktash said his s in retaliation for condem Mr. Ozal's visit by other ments and by a spokesman vier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Un tary-general. He said it a reprisal for the closing of s ings on the Greek Cypri demonstrators during visit.

Insistence on the e the Turkish Cypriot s was the keynote of speeches during the

A senior adviser to his visit was in re virtual collapse earlier UN mission to head the ed by the Turkish northern Cyprus in 19 ened by the proclamat separate state in 1983.

Until the Greek Cypriot ed Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar proposals, the adviser said Ozal had sidestepped persist vitations from Mr. Denktash.

Among those who openly cized the visit were the U States and the Soviet Union.

هكذا من الأصل

AMERICAN TOPICS

Reuters-UPI

CITIZENSHIP CEREMONY — Alejandrina and Pascual Hernandez of West Palm Beach, arrivals from Cuba 15 years ago, wave U.S. flags at a meeting of 14,200 immigrants at Miami's Orange Bowl. The crowd recited the loyalty oath with Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, whose voice was relayed by satellite from Ellis Island, New York.

Proxmire Denounces 'Myth' of Honoraria

"The myth of the day is that honoraria — speaking fees, in plain English — are paid by disinterested groups," Senator William Proxmire said in a recent speech on the Senate floor. "The myth goes that these groups are willing to pay up to $2,000 solely to hear a senator discuss a vital issue of the day.

"Oh, what a tangled web we have woven," said the Wisconsin Democrat, a senator for the past 29 years. "Listen to a list of those paying the most honoraria: the Tobacco Institute, the Securities Industry Association, the American Bankers Association, the National Cable Television Association, the Chicago Board of Trade.

"What do those paying these speaking fees to members of Congress have in common?" he asked. "The answer is simple: They are all vitally interested in legislation." Mr. Proxmire noted that the speakers they invite often serve on congressional committees with jurisdiction over the host organization's affairs.

"We have an obligation to be both careful and open" about honoraria, the senator said. "We have not met this standard."

Mr. Proxmire, 70, has long opposed congressional salary increases. He himself is independently wealthy. His monthly "Golden Fleece" award goes to officials or government agencies he says are wasting the taxpayers' money.

The Statue of Liberty In Poll and Memory

The Statue of Liberty is the favorite patriotic symbol of Americans, outdoing even the U.S. flag, this year at least, according to a survey by U.S. News & World Report *magazine and* the Cable News Network. The statue was cited by 57 percent and the Stars and Stripes by 46 percent of those asked to name one or two of the symbols that best represent America. Other percentages: *the Liberty Bell*, 20; the White House, 18; the Lincoln Memorial, 6; and the Washington Monument, 4.

President Ronald Reagan, in an article in Parade *Magazine*, recalls seeing the Statue of Liberty for the first time in 1949, while sailing on the Queen Mary from England after four months abroad for filming of "The Hasty Heart." Arrival time was 4 A.M., Mr. Reagan writes, so "I rose early and was at the ship's rail as we passed the Verrazzano Narrows. A smattering of lights from a sleeping New York City lay ahead and to the right. But the Statue of Liberty, the first bit of America I wanted to see, was straight ahead, facing me like a welcoming friend, illuminated in the dark of early morning. I was home."

Short Takes

In aid of battered wives, Connecticut has become the seventh state to require an arrest in cases of probable domestic assault, regardless of whether the victim is willing to sign a complaint. The other six are Delaware, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oregon and Utah. "Mandatory arrest takes the pressure off the victim," said William Carbone, a Connecticut state official. "If the victim doesn't want charges pressed, the cop will tell her, 'It's not up to you.'"

The aggressive Asian tiger mosquito, *aedes albopictus*, has been discovered in the United States for the first time, in the Houston area, and health experts fear it will become a major new disease carrier throughout much of the Western Hemisphere. Scientists suspect it arrived in shiploads of used tires, breeding in standing water in the tires, which are imported for recapping. The mosquitoes can transmit dengue fever, yellow fever and encephalitis. Bruce Harrison of the Smithsonian Institution said that if the species is already breeding in natural areas, "we'll be living with it for the rest of our lives."

— Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE

Judge Bars U.S. Pornography Panel From Publishing a List of Retailers

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federal district judge has ordered the Attorney General's Commission on pornography not to publish a list of retailers identified as distributors of pornography, saying the list was a potentially unconstitutional "threat" to stores selling adult magazines.

Judge John Garrett Penn issued a preliminary injunction Thursday that was a victory for Playboy magazine and other publications that sued the commission in the spring.

At issue was a letter the panel had sent to major bookseller and drugstore chains, saying they were involved in the "sale and distribution of pornography." The letter indicated that a list of "identified distributors" of Playboy and other adult magazines was being prepared.

"It can be argued," Judge Penn said in an order made public at federal district court here, "that the only purpose served by that letter was to discourage distributors from selling the publications, a form of pressure amounting to an administrative restraint of the plaintiffs' First Amendment rights."

A Justice Department spokesman, Dee Kuhn, said the order would not alter plans to make public the commission's final report next Wednesday. She said the panel had no plans at the moment to publish the list, but added that the commission *might* appeal portions of the judge's decision. "It's something we have to look at," she said.

The court order would require the commission to send a letter to each of the retailers notified last winter "advising them that the original letter has been withdrawn."

Judge Penn also ordered the 11-member commission, formed by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d last year, to give Playboy a list of all companies and individuals that had received the original letter.

Plaintiffs in the case, including Playboy Enterprises Inc. and the Magazine Publishers Association, argued that the letter had threatened a "blacklist" and had led some retailers to withdraw adult magazines from their shelves.

In recent months, several convenience stores and drugstore chains have announced plans to halt sales of adult magazines. Playboy and Penthouse magazines were removed from about 4,500 7-Eleven convenience stores owned by the Southland Corp. after the parent company received the letter from the commission in February.

Playboy and civil-liberties groups hailed the judge's order.

Judge Penn wrote that the letter appeared "to contain an implied threat to the addressees" that could violate constitutional rights to distribute material not considered obscene.

"A deprivation of a First Amendment right, that is a prior restraint of speech, a right so precious in this nation, constitutes irreparable injury," he wrote.

The original letter, which had been signed by Alan E. Sears, the commission's executive director, told retailers that the panel had "received testimony alleging that your company is involved in the sale or distribution of pornography."

It went on: "This commission has determined that it would be appropriate to allow your company an opportunity to respond to the allegations *prior to drafting its final* report section on identified distributors. Failure to respond will necessarily be accepted as an indication of no objection."

Pope, in Colombia, Issues Appeal for Peasants' Rights

Washington Post Service

BOGOTA — Pope John Paul II has issued strong calls in support of peasant property rights and a more just distribution of income.

While avoiding direct criticism of Colombia's ruling groups, which have been slow to act on demands for agrarian and urban reforms, the pope urged Thursday for more social justice.

Championing the cause of peasants, about 40 percent of Colombia's population of 28 million, he said that those who work the land "deserve safeguards for their legitimate rights and guarantees for legal forms of land ownership."

John Paul said that "unjust situations" had to be changed, "especially in the case of agricultural workers obliged to cultivate the land of others and exploited by big landowners, without the hope of ever getting possession one day of even a tiny piece of their own land."

About two-thirds of Colombia's arable land is in the hands of 4 percent of the population, according to farm union groups. President Belisario Betancur, whose four-year term ends next month, had promised land reform to correct the imbalance, but legislative proposals have stalled in Congress.

Guerrilla groups have said the absence of action to even out inequitable land distribution is among the factors leaving them little choice but armed struggle.

The pope's remarks brought applause from thousands of peasants who had trekked to the mountain village of Chiquinquira to participate in the religious highlight of John Paul II's seven-day visit to Colombia, which began Tuesday.

Rudy Vallee, Crooner of 1920s, Dies

By Michael Seiler
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Rudy Vallee, 84, the megaphone crooner who became a star 60 years ago with his rendition of the Yale *drinking song, died Thursday* at his Hollywood Hills home.

He and the megaphone were familiar to university students in the 1920s and 1930s. Sometimes wearing a college sweater, he sang in a rich, somewhat nasal voice "My Time Is Your Time" and "I'm Just a Vagabond Lover." His tribute to fellow Yales drinking down at Mory's with their glasses raised on high was immortalized in the "Whiffenpoof Song."

Mr. Vallee died while watching the Statue of Liberty centennial ceremonies on television, his wife, Eleanor, said.

"Rudy was watching the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty," she said. "and he remarked, 'I wish we could be there.' You know how I love a party.' Then he took a big breath, and he died."

He had been in failing health for several months. But almost to the end, Mr. Vallee had proved durable, continuing to work well into his 70s. He had started as a saxophonist and band leader in the 1920s and, for the next two decades, was one of the nation's most successful vaudeville and radio personalities, recognized by his greeting, "Heigh-ho, everybody!"

Never known for his reticence, he wrote three autobiographies and in the 1970s fought a battle with city officials to get the name of the street in Hollywood Hills on which he lived changed to Rue de Vallee.

In his later life, he was a reminder of the old Hollywood — the days of sleek roadsters, tweeds and snap-brim hats, radio shows, plush nightclubs and glamorous people.

He was born Hubert Prior Vallee in Island Pond, Vermont, of French-Irish parents. He took the first name Rudy from Rudy Wiedoeft, a saxophonist he liked.

Mr. Vallee attended the University of Maine and, later, Yale. To pay his tuition and board, he began to play with dance bands in New York and Boston. He also occasionally sang with the bands, using a truncated megaphone.

In 1929, Standard Brands signed Mr. Vallee and his own band, the Connecticut Yankees, for an hour-long weekly radio show to advertise Fleischmann's Yeast. It became known as the "Fleischmann Hour" and in 1932 evolved into the first variety show on radio.

He branched out in the 1930s, forming a talent agency and two music publishing companies. He had a long list of hit songs that included the University of Maine "Stein Song," "Good Night Sweetheart," "I Kiss Your Hand, Madame," "Lover Come Back to Me," "Springtime in the Rockies," "Honey" and "Marie."

Hollywood discovered Mr. Vallee when his first hit song led to the RKO production of "I'm Just a Vagabond Lover" in 1929. He became a popular crooner in such films as "Sweet Music" (1935), "Gold Diggers in Paris" (1938), "Second Fiddle" (1939), "Time Out for Rhythm" (1941), "Too Many Blondes" (1941) and "The Palm Beach Story" (1942).

During the war he served in the Coast Guard and entertained at war bond rallies. Afterward there were more movies, such as "People Are Funny" in 1946 and "The Bachelor and the Bobby-Soxer" in 1947. He began to develop a reputation as a light comedian.

His later films included "I Remember Mama" (1947), "The Admiral Was a Lady" (1950) and "The Helen Morgan Story" (1957).

Perhaps his biggest success was in one of his later movies, "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," in 1967. Earlier, he had starred in the show on Broadway.

'Jack' Bingham, 9-Term House Democrat, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Former Representative Jonathan B. Bingham, 72, a veteran liberal Democrat from New York, has died at a local hospital.

A hospital spokesman said Mr. Bingham, who was also a former diplomat at the United Nations, died of pneumonia and related complications on Thursday.

Mr. Bingham, who was widely known as "Jack," entered Congress in January 1965 after defeating Charles A. Buckley, the Democratic leader in the Bronx. He maintained a reputation as a staunch liberal on Capitol Hill for nearly two decades and retired in late 1982 at the end of his ninth term.

A member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Bingham was an outspoken supporter of Israel. He wrote the Soviet Jewish Refugee Assistance Act of 1972 and was the chief House author of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978, which banned the export of nuclear fuel and reactors to nations that refuse to open their facilities to international inspection.

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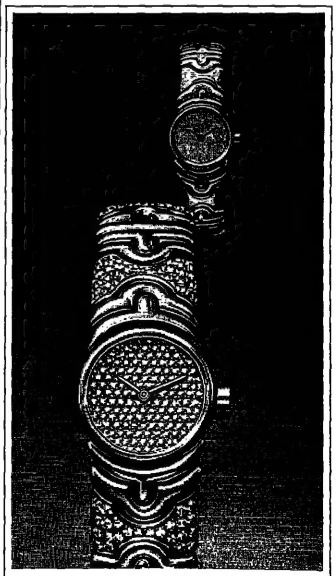

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LIBERTY: *For Millions of Americans, Statue of Liberty's 100th Birthday Is a Bash*

(Continued from Page 1)

Ira Schwarz/The Associated Press

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, after he pressed a switch to send a laser beam across New York Harbor, setting off a 1.4-million-watt light show to illuminate the renovated Statue of Liberty as celebrations began.

ings too seldom, but not this weekend," Mr. Reagan said as he opened the extravaganza. "This weekend we celebrate, my friends, we cut loose."

The police said they had no count of the huge crowd that gathered to view the events, although city officials have estimated that at least 6 million would be involved in some part of Liberty Weekend. An estimated 20,000 private pleasure craft jammed New York Harbor.

Thousands of people on both sides of the west harbor lined the shores to watch the ships on a gloriously clear day.

On Thursday night, Mr. Reagan had triggered a laser beam that bathed the statue, its pedestal and base in a glow of red, white and blue, symbolizing the conclusion of the restoration. At the end of the night's festivities, the new torch was lighted.

Friday night, the president and Mrs. Reagan were to see a second fireworks display — billed as the nation's largest — from the flight deck of the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy.

■ Blaze of Red and White

Earlier Margot Hornblower of The Washington Post reported from New York:

A milelong laser beam leaped across New York Harbor and lit the Statue of Liberty Thursday night in a blaze of red and white as the United States celebrated the 100th birthday of the national monument, a gift of the people of France.

On a cold, windy platform on Governors Island, with the twinkling lights of tall ships piercing the sunset, Presidents Reagan and François Mitterrand of France opened the four-day, $32-million party of song, dance, fireworks and patriotic speeches.

Across the harbor on Ellis Island, the chief justice of the United States, Warren E. Burger, administered the oath of citizenship to 265 immigrants in a televised ceremony that coincided with similar rites in smaller cities across the country.

"We celebrate Miss Liberty," Mr. Reagan told more than 3,000 corporate donors and journalists on Governors Island and as many as one billion television viewers in 40 countries, "this mother of exiles who lifts her light beside the golden door, this symbol of America, this vision of all that we are and wish to be."

Mr. Reagan, framed by a stage in the shape of the statue's crown, said, "It is good to know that Miss Liberty is still giving life to the dream that brought her to us, the dream of a new world where old antagonisms could be cast aside and people of every nation could live together as one."

During the ceremony, Mr. Reagan awarded Medals of Liberty to 12 naturalized citizens, including the violinists Itzhak Perlman, Henry Kissinger, Irving Berlin and Bob Hope.

One of the best-known new citizens sworn in by Justice Burger, Mikhail Baryshnikov, the ballet dancer and Soviet defector, made it from Ellis to Governors Island to perform in a pas de deux to music by George Gershwin.

The program was for the most part a variety show studded with stars such as Gregory Peck, Elizabeth Taylor, Kenny Rogers, Andy Williams and Frank Sinatra. It was punctuated by awkward pauses to make time for commercials aired by ABC-TV, which paid the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, sponsor of the event, $10 million for exclusive rights to air the full program in the United States.

The 3,000 corporate guests from companies such as IBM and Prudential, contributed $5,000 each to attend the ceremony.

The statue, newly refurbished at a cost of $66 million, was given by the French people to celebrate the 100th anniversary of U.S. independence and French-American friendship.

"In the 1700s, France was the midwife of our liberty," Mr. Reagan said, with the statue a dark shadow behind him. "In two world wars, America stood with France as she fought for her life — and for civilization."

"So tonight," he said, "as we celebrate the friendship of our two nations, we also pray: May it ever be so. God bless America. Vive la France."

Mr. Mitterrand spoke in French, expressing his "pride to be the spokesman of a friendship that has withstood the test of time."

"To you Americans," he said, "I say with all the force of my spirit and my heart, 'Happy Birthday, United States,' 'Happy Birthday, Miss Liberty.'"

Ninety minutes into the ceremony, Mr. Reagan pressed a button, lighting the laser beam that shot across the dark waters in an instant, growing from a few millimeters to 2 feet (about 60 centimeters) in diameter, touching off a fountain of light that bathed the statue.

Lady Liberty was fully launched into her second century when, as the program ended shortly after 11 P.M., she was shrouded once again in darkness. Mr. Reagan pressed a second button, her new gilt torch gleamed suddenly bright, the rest of the statue then was bathed in light, and fireworks shot into the sky.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

America's Budgetary Ills

Congress has passed a budget resolution claiming to reduce the American fiscal deficit considerably in the year starting in October but meriting little praise. It is simply a blueprint for expenditure which may or may not be followed when the individual programs are voted, and its assumptions on the income side are optimistic. If, as likely, economic growth is less than assumed, revenue will be less buoyant and the deficit bigger.

Why does this matter? Shouldn't an economy have a bigger budget deficit than planned if its growth turns out less than assumed? Keynesian doctrine urges that if the private sector draws in its horns, the public sector ought to stick out its hands, spending and borrowing more. This is fine if you are starting from the right place — but if the United States wants to tread a path where the budget balances the economy, it is starting off from the wrong place.

The Reagan years of economic recovery were characterized by a budget policy that raised government borrowing too much. The combined levels of government debt accumulation and normal business borrowing — the latter being the process by which market economies maintain their vitality — far outran America's savings. In such a case, two choices were open to the authorities: Print money, or let interest rates rise to attract money from abroad. Wisely, the Federal Reserve eschewed the former, so the latter occurred. Foreign money flooded in. Then two problems surfaced.

The exchange rate was forced up, making American goods uncompetitive. And this, combined with high real interest rates, put producers in the United States on the defensive: Capital expenditure loafed because firms became doubtful whether they could sell their products and hesitated to borrow at such high interest rates. The sharp rise of public debt raised two other specters: a budget henceforth burdened by the need to pay vast amounts of interest on government debt, and a balance of payments weighed down by the need to pay much of this to foreigners. For every dollar of U.S. exports, more ones have to be spent on interest payments abroad instead of on the foreign supplies America's industry needs and consumers want.

If the Fed had acted differently, accommodating the budget deficit by expanding the money supply, vast inflationary pressures would have been stored up for the future. And falling confidence in the U.S. economy would have made the dollar plummet throughout the Reagan years, again with dire inflationary effects.

The world, rightly, wants the United States to move convincingly to lower budget deficits which preempt less of its own and other countries' savings. Then monetary policy could be relaxed and interest rates brought down. Real interest rates — adjusted for inflation — are still high and depress business investment. A reduction clearly justified by lower public borrowing could strengthen confidence and, gradually, lift the American economy out of its present hesitancy. With its own economy in better balance, the United States would have more leverage to press other countries — strong and weak — to improve theirs. But none of this will happen unless Congress and the White House show more signs of fiscal responsibility.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

No Liberty for Sakharovs

And how are the Sakharovs on Liberty Weekend? Not at liberty, even by Soviet standards. Yelena Bonner, completing six months abroad, rejoined her husband, the physicist and dissident Andrei Sakharov, in provincial Gorky a month ago. They have now been exiled longer than the sentence that Dr. Sakharov might have served, had he actually been tried. The terms of exile keep the Sakharovs from initiating phone calls. The one international call they were allowed to receive, on June 27, seems to have been cut off while Dr. Sakharov was talking about Chernobyl. He was attempting to distinguish his position on Chernobyl from the position imputed to him on one of the tapes that the KGB has contrived and distributed in order to show how well the Sakharovs fare in Gorky.

In fact, the Sakharovs are much pained by KGB tapes and their intrusive and manipulative uses. Finding last month that Gorky doctors had been induced by the KGB to cooperate in taping them, they broke off with those doctors.

Mrs. Bonner returned to Russia making no secret of her belief that she and Dr. Sakharov were now at great risk. She had become the first dissident known to have been permitted a round trip to the West, but she did this by wielding her family's rare and immense international celebrity in a manner bound to rankle the Kremlin. She had a premonition that the two of them might be isolated in Gorky, deprived of their channel — their lifeline — to the outside world, and "buried" there alive or dead. Hence she summoned up the considerable moral authority her struggle has won her and literally demanded that she and her husband not be forgotten. A series of ostensibly automatic notifications was devised by which the West could track their path.

A distraught woman carried away by a sense of the tragedies that Soviet practice makes possible to this day? A shrewd woman attempting to enlist the West's fascination to offset the Kremlin's power? A self-dramatizing woman bent on making a great parable of her and her husband's lives? Her ways are not always evident. Her goal is unmistakable: survival.

The Sakharovs are not the only people in the Soviet Union, and elsewhere, in whose survival the West must maintain an unflinching interest. The special favor brought to them by their prominence ought to be regarded as a symbolic expression of concern for all hapless individuals whose lives are at the whim of arbitrary power. The Sakharovs, however, must be saved. It is quite possible that their fate is intertwined with high-policy considerations remote from the stirrings of public opinion. Public opinion, however, has its role. The Soviet authorities cannot be given to think that their abuse of this brave and unoffending couple is a matter of lesser and declining concern in the West.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Crimes in the Bedroom

A narrow Supreme Court majority, taking a narrow view of the rights at stake, has given states renewed license to regulate sexual conduct they deem deviant. In a 5-to-4 ruling endorsing Georgia's right to declare sodomy a crime, the court crudely rejects as "facetious" the argument that such a law invades privacy and strikes at deeply personal, basic liberties.

Though many states and cities have lost interest in searching bedrooms, all are again free to pry into the private lives not only of homosexuals, as in the case at court, but also of heterosexual partners and married couples. This was a gratuitous and petty ruling, an offense to American society's maturing standards of individual dignity.

The court says such intrusive laws have "ancient roots." So do laws against racial intermarriage, contraception and abortion that the court has rightly struck down as unconstitutional invasions of liberty. So does reverence for the home, from which British judges long ago barred the King. Surely a constitution that safeguards the individual's right to choose a mate and plan a family without the state's instruction has room for a privacy right that protects intimate and personal human relations.

Writing for the court, Justice Byron White mocks the challengers for supposedly claiming that "the federal constitution confers a fundamental right upon homosexuals to engage in sodomy." Surely that formulation perverts the case if not the law. It is the right of states to criminalize anal and oral sex — and every American's private sex — that was at issue.

In eloquent dissent, Justice Harry Blackmun contends: "It is precisely because the issue raised by this case touches the heart of what makes individuals what they are that we should be especially sensitive to the rights of those whose choices upset the majority." Disapproval of homosexuality, Justice Blackmun adds, cannot justify "invading the houses, hearts, and minds of citizens who choose to live their lives differently, no matter how uncomfortable a certain group make the majority of this court."

Appealing to a calmer time, a higher wisdom and a broader grasp of liberty, he hopes, as all Americans should, for a court that will reconsider and conclude that legislating for the bedroom "poses a far greater threat" to constitutional values than tolerance of nonconformity could ever do.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

U.S. Foreign Policy Is Flawed

The U.S. government boycotted most of the World Court proceedings because it decided to withdraw from the court's jurisdiction in Central American disputes. What is more irritating is President Reagan's holier-than-thou attitude as regards military support to the rebels. If he thinks that it is his duty to support the rebels in Nicaragua or Afghanistan, could not his analogy be used in other oppressed countries like South Africa? The basic flaw in U.S. foreign policy, in Latin America and the Far East, is that has been dictated tacitly by the CIA.

— The Hindustan Times (New Delhi).

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America Should Intervene for Democracy

By George P. Shultz

The writer is U.S. secretary of state.

WASHINGTON — Today, an extraordinary movement toward democracy is unfolding in diverse corners of the globe. The evidence of it is striking, particularly in the developing world.

The most dramatic example is the growth of the democratic center and the decline of social oligarchies in Latin America and the Caribbean. Today, 90 percent of the people of this region enjoy democratic government, compared to only one-third a decade ago.

Nations have undergone different types of transitions to freedom and self-government. It is a complex process, which can move slowly and imperceptibly or explode in violent convulsion. Nonetheless, there are factors common to most democratic transitions.

The first is the ruling order's loss of legitimacy. Economic decline, war, the death of a longtime leader create pressures for change.

A second consideration is the temper of the people. They have to "want" democracy. Connected to this is the quality of leadership. [Corazon] Aquino is proving an able leader in the Philippines, and King Juan Carlos has proven a model monarch in Spain. But poor leadership was a factor in the failed democracies of Latin America in the '60s and '70s.

The third factor is Western support. Democratic transitions need the efforts of the people themselves, but support from the West can be crucial. In El Salvador, U.S. involvement has been decisive. And it was important in Ecuador, Uruguay and elsewhere.

A fourth factor has been local reconciliation and amnesty. Without an effort to "bind up its wounds," a nation in transition cannot build the tolerance and compromise essential to democracy. A fifth factor is the role of independent power centers, such as the military and the church. The military is usually a crucial player: It may help to throw out the autocrat, as in Portugal and the Philippines. It may be a positive force for stability, as in Brazil. Or it may acquiesce in the transition, as in Argentina and Uruguay. The Roman Catholic Church played a key role in countries like Spain and the Philippines.

There are other factors shaping the complex process of democracy, such as the degree of literacy, the size of the middle class, the condition of the economy, and the strength of the democratic center. My point is simply that democratic transitions are complex; they are fragile, requiring careful nurturing. Some people fear the risks in such transitions, recalling developments of the 1970s in Iran and Nicaragua. But if America uses its power wisely, becomes engaged where it can help, it can advance its own ideals.

This democratic movement is happening. The United States, the strongest free nation in the world, is in a position to influence it. How should America respond? Its position is unambiguous. The Reagan administration supports human rights and opposes tyranny in every form, of the right as well as the left. Its policy is unequivocably on the side of democracy and freedom.

But not everyone thinks America should respond. A leading argument against an activist U.S. policy comes from the "realist" school of critics. It argues America should exercise its power through a cool if not cold, a detached if not amoral, assessment of U.S. interests.

There are two problems with this argument. The first is that the American people believe in the nation's ideals, and they want its foreign policy to reflect them. The second is that the basis for this argument — the old dichotomy between realism and morality — is one whose meaning has changed.

Prudent U.S. support for democratic and nationalist forces has a direct bearing on U.S.-Soviet relations.

The realist critique ignores the crucial fact that our interests are converging in the modern world, which is shrinking through new technologies. What happens in southern Africa or in East Asia matters to America economically, politically and socially.

Just how does active U.S. support for democracy serve America's interest? First, America is aligning itself with the desires of growing numbers of people. When governments base policy on the consent of the governed, when citizens are free to make their views known, there is the greatest chance for peace.

A second reason — democratic nations are the best foundation of a vital world economy. Despite current U.S. trade problems, international commerce is central to American's economic well-being. Twenty percent of the U.S. gross national product is connected to trade today, compared with only 10 percent in 1950. People overseas have to be able to afford U.S. goods; and nations that permit open economies, that give free rein to the individual and minimize government interference, tend to be prosperous.

Democracies also provide the political stability needed for economic development. Nations that experience rising living standards through peaceful trade do not want to risk their property in war.

Third, the movement toward democracy provides an opportunity to advance American interests with only a modest commitment of U.S. resources. In the past, it was thought those interests could be advanced only with a massive commitment of American political, economic, and, sometimes, military power. Today, the reality is very different: America has partners out there eager for U.S. help.

Fourth, I believe that prudent U.S. support for democratic and nationalist forces has a direct bearing on American relations with the Soviet Union. The more stable these countries, the fewer the opportunities for Soviet interference in the developing world. It was Soviet intervention in Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan that helped undermine confidence in Soviet-American relations in the late '70s. Success by freedom fighters, with U.S. aid, should deter the Soviets from other interventions.

The United States cannot create democratic or independence movements where none exist. But there is no mistaking which side it is on.

This was adapted by the International Herald Tribune from a lecture delivered by Secretary Shultz at Kansas State University.

The Third World Ignores the Arms Race at Its Peril

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The voice of the Third World has been remarkably silent during the current discussion on whether the SALT treaties are dead or not.

Has the Third World, preoccupied with its own economic crises, upheavals and political transitions no time for what it sees as a quarrel between the superpowers.

Nuclear war will be fought mainly in the northern hemisphere. The Third World lies mainly in the south. But this is no cause for complacency. Frank Barnaby, the former director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, recently observed that the superpowers have many bases in the south, ranging from airfields to intelligence gathering centers. In a major war these will be targets for nuclear attack.

The United States has bases at Subic Bay and Clark in the Philippines, in Diego Garcia, South Korea and Guam and a satellite tracking station in the Seychelles. The Soviet Union has military bases on Dahlak Island in Ethiopia, in Aden and Socotra in South Yemen and in Vietnam at Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay.

Moreover, communications ships, nuclear armed submarines and surface vessels are all over the world. There are also important nonmilitary targets in the Third World — for example the oil installations in the Gulf states, Nigeria and Venezuela.

The military impact is only a part of the problem for the Third World. Even more devastating in the long term, as a result of nuclear war, would be the loss to the southern hemisphere of the world's centers of finance, transport, scientific, technical and medical knowledge.

The south would also lose its most important markets. Two-thirds of the Third World's exports, worth over $300 billion a year, go to the north. Investment by the north in the south is around $70 billion. Aid is another $36 billion. Add to this the loss of oil supplies. Most Third World nations import the major part of the energy needed for their industries.

Rain forests are particularly sensitive to climatic extremes. Freezing temperatures lasting more than a week would destroy all the vegetation in a such an environment. Destruction of such a major component of the ecosystem would have enormous consequences — they are home for almost half the earth's wild animals, plants and birds and provide much of the raw materials needed to make modern pharmaceuticals.

In the northern subtropics — China and India in particular — the disruption of rainfall patterns and the possible failure of the monsoons would virtually eliminate any chance of crops surviving.

Elsewhere, farther to the south, crops would grow but only with sharply reduced yields. Everywhere there would be the growth of what biologists call "opportunistic" species, which could thrive on the limited energy and sunlight available — greenfly, locusts and rats. They would kill crops and spread disease.

In January of last year, the leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, together with those of Sweden and Greece, signed the Delhi Declaration. The statement said: "Nuclear war, even on a limited scale, would trigger an arctic nuclear winter which may transform the earth into a darkened, frozen planet, posing unprecedented peril to all nations, even those far removed from the nuclear explosions."

The signatories to that declaration have done little, it appears, to follow up their beliefs with decisive action and calls for effective superpower arms control agreements. But the Third World has as much stake in the future of SALT as the superpowers and the Europeans.

If, like Ronald Reagan, Third World nations feel that ditching SALT will clear the decks for a better nuclear arms deal they should be honest enough to say it. But if, as is now likely, they are appalled, it's time they joined their voice to that of western Europe and told the White House that they consider this a major step backward for the whole of mankind.

International Herald Tribune.
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By Mike Lane (The Evening Sun, Washington Post Writers)

Warsaw Has Celebrated Too Many False Springs

By Rose Styron and Kurt Vonnegut

NEW YORK — Last Sunday, in a four-hour speech to Poland's Communist Party congress, General Wojciech Jaruzelski offered partial amnesty to "certain categories" of political prisoners and promised tolerance for those with dissenting views. General Jaruzelski has tried this ploy before, hoping to persuade the West that all was normal in Poland, and to encourage the United States to resume normal economic relations. As before, Washington should welcome the thaw in Poland, but it should also take whatever steps it can to ensure that this one lasts.

This would be the fourth partial amnesty in Poland since 1983. Because of these amnesties, the U.S. government has lifted most of the sanctions that it initially imposed when martial law was declared in December 1981. Meanwhile, the Polish government has followed each amnesty with further arrests, using the amnesties to "pardon" many political prisoners who were never even tried or found guilty.

General Jaruzelski did not say how many of Poland's more than 300 political prisoners might be released or when such releases might take place. Nor did he reveal whether or not the amnesty would include Zbigniew Bujak, the young Solidarity leader whose capture on May 21 ended nearly five years of life on the run. The United States ought to make a particular effort on behalf of Mr. Bujak, using its economic leverage in Warsaw to help this remarkable young man who has become a symbol of resistance to the Polish authorities.

When Solidarity was legal, before the imposition of martial law, Mr. Bujak, then only 25, helped organize a strike at the tractor plant where he worked as an electrician. Charismatic and effective, he soon was elected head of the regional Solidarity board and a member of Solidarity's national leadership. When the crackdown came, he managed to evade arrest, and for four and a half years was protected by admiring comrades in Warsaw's active underground. Meanwhile, the authorities made his apprehension a major priority, making him a kind of legend in Polish society.

A year ago, in Poland, we were lucky enough to meet him. He is intelligent, open, attractive and exceptionally articulate. We were impressed by his humility and his willingness to share with us his considerable knowledge of the current economic, literary, environmental and religious issues in Poland. We were surprised by his eager questions about life and events in the West, about world opinion of Solidarity and about the problems of workers in England and South Africa. We were at once charmed and saddened by his descriptions of life underground. He seemed to us to have the dedication Poland needs in its leaders.

Mikhail Gorbachev made clear, in his speech before the Polish Party congress, that the Soviet Union has no intention of tolerating any more upheavals of the kind that took place in Poland five years ago. This is grim news indeed for the Polish underground, but it does not mean that the United States should close its eyes to the Polish predicament. We are concerned in particular about the escalation of arrests and the tightening of censorship that occurred in the weeks before the party congress and are especially fearful of the fate that may await Mr. Bujak and his two colleagues, the mathematician Konrad Bielinski and the editor Ewa Kulik, arrested the same day. Their crime was to express opinions shared by a vast number of their countrymen.

The United States has lifted virtually all sanctions imposed on Poland in response to the 1981 crackdown on Solidarity. But it still has leverage over Poland, especially in the International Monetary Fund: Poland was admitted in May and will require U.S. approval for any credits it receives. Washington ought to press the Polish authorities not only to release Zbigniew Bujak and the other activists in prison but to refrain from further arrests and intimidation. Poland must learn that it cannot afford the price in world opinion of keeping men and women of conscience and integrity locked up in prison.

The writers visited Poland last year on behalf of American PEN, a writers' organization. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Swords and Peace

PARIS — More than 350 Americans and foreign guests attended the banquet organized by the American Chamber of Commerce here in celebration of Independence Day. U.S. Ambassador Robert Bacon said: "Speaking on this day which celebrates the anniversary of a nation's birth, and in the capital of our earliest and only ally, I am happy to lay before you some observations of the man who made the country by his sword and would have made mankind by his advice. Writing to the Marquis de La Rouerie, an officer just appointed to the command of a French army corps, General Washington said: 'I never expect to draw my sword again. My first wish is to see the whole world in peace and the inhabitants of it as one band of brothers living who should contribute most to the happiness of mankind.'"

1936: Sanctions to End

GENEVA — Fifty-two nations confessed themselves beaten by a single aggressor when the Assembly of the League of Nations voted [illegible] to lift the economic and financial sanctions imposed here nine months ago in the proud expectation of compelling Italy to abandon her war in Abyssinia. Faced with the realities of the grim and dangerous European diplomatic situation, delegates of these nations rejected the appeal Emperor Haile Selassie personally made to them four days ago and voted to call off the League's economic war against Italy. Only one nation, Ethiopia, voted no, while four nations (Chile, Panama, South Africa and Venezuela) abstained. Many observers of the Geneva scene doubted whether the League could survive the shock of the blow it has received at the hands of Benito Mussolini.

Nakasone: Innocence With Ham

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — On Sunday Ja[illegible] goes to the polls to choose [illegible] Lower House and half its Up[illegible] House of Parliament. Most take[illegible] result for granted — another [illegible] victory for the conservative Lib[illegible] Democratic Party. But interest [illegible] est centers on the prime minis[illegible] Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Mr. Nakasone is an enigma in J[illegible] anese politics. At heart he is a sha[illegible] Emperor-loving nationalist who [illegible] lieves in flag, traditional beliefs [illegible] homespun values. He likes Ron[illegible] Reagan and admires the Pope. Bu[illegible] is also an adroit politician. He [illegible] sensed the leadership vacuum [illegible] postwar Japan and has moved [illegible] fully to fill it.

Traditionally Japanese lead[illegible] have always led from behind, thro[illegible] consensus and subtle negotia[illegible] Mr. Nakasone changed all that. [illegible] has found that Japan today w[illegible] someone who will call the shots [illegible] create a firm fatherly image. He [illegible] set out to provide this, and the [illegible] opinion poll ratings are his reward.

He has also refined to a supe[illegible] art form the politician's ability to [illegible] one thing and mean another. [illegible] example, as a nationalist he want[illegible] boost military strength. In from[illegible] conservatives he will talk about [illegible] Soviet threat and the U.S. allian[illegible]

But voters generally are not re[illegible] for such alarmist talk. So Mr. N[illegible] sone begins most public speec[illegible] with a passionate call for peace [illegible] disarmament. He relates how [illegible] younger brother was killed in the [illegible] war. The crowds nod in sympath[illegible]

He promises to reform the ed[illegible] tion system and end a recent ris[illegible] classroom violence. He calls fo[illegible] large increase in the teaching of [illegible] *tokuo*, or morality. He also promis[illegible] cure cancer with more governm[illegible] spending on research.

But the highlight of his spee[illegible] and TV appearances is the image [illegible] Mr. Nakasone as an internati[illegible] leader. In somber tones he tells [illegible] Japan for years was overlooked [illegible] the outside world. But at the [illegible] summit meeting he hosted in To[illegible] he says he worked to make Jap[illegible] position understood.

Now he can stand shoulder [illegible] shoulder with Mr. Reagan and Fr[illegible] dent François Mitterrand of Fra[illegible] He rings up Secretary of State Ge[illegible] Shultz directly when he has a p[illegible] lem. Japan now counts for somet[illegible] in the world, Mr. Nakasone says.

Even the press finds it hard [illegible] resist this childlike mixture of [illegible] and innocence. No one seems to r[illegible] ize that in the emotional and lin[illegible] ing feudal atmosphere of Japan, [illegible] one who exploits the media as [illegible] Nakasone does is bound to end u[illegible] famous as Japan's baseball heroe[illegible]

The one cloud on Mr. Nakaso[illegible] horizon is the economy, now suf[illegible] ing badly from rapid yen appre[illegible] tion. But even that is being turned [illegible] advantage, with Mr. Nakasone [illegible] batteries of TV cameras wande[illegible] the Tokyo department stores look [illegible] for signs that the prices of impo[illegible] consumer goods are falling.

What happens when Mr. Na[illegible] sone wins his election? Those clos[illegible] him make no secret of how he wo[illegible] like to seek another two-year term [illegible] LDP leader. But party rules for [illegible] this and he would court bitter oppo[illegible] tion from his many political riv[illegible] Left-wing opposition parties and [illegible] tellectuals see him as the harbinge[illegible] a new type of Japanese facism. Th[illegible] are particularly upset by his slogan [illegible] "settling the postwar accounts," [illegible] ing it an ill-disguised effort to re[illegible] U.S.-imposed democratic reforms.

Mr. Nakasone is more likely [illegible] stand down when his term ends [illegible] October and try to appoint his c[illegible] man as successor. Then after a yea[illegible] so as elder statesman, he would [illegible] tempt to make a comeback.

For more than 30 years now [illegible] pan's several large and quite respe[illegible] able opposition parties have labor[illegible] vainly to get power. Their chances [illegible] success in the current elections [illegible] even less than before. They have [illegible] answer to the enormous financ[illegible] strength and organizational depth [illegible] Mr. Nakasone's LDP.

But they have now discovered [illegible] secret weapon: backing the underd[illegible] in LDP factional struggles. They [illegible] realize that if they can find a willi[illegible] underdog they not only split t[illegible] LDP, but they also get instant acce[illegible] to a coalition government.

The race to replace Mr. Nakaso[illegible] has already drawn three LDP fa[illegible] tional leaders or subleaders. One [illegible] the candidates, Kiichi Miyazawa, [illegible] already quite attractive to the oppo[illegible] tion parties for his mildly progressi[illegible] views. If he ends up as an underdo[illegible] he will be even more attractive.

International Herald Tribune.

OPINION

Liberty's Welcome Lacks Warmth for Some Aliens

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.— In a Washington taxi a few months ago I heard the driver sing on his two-way radio in a language unfamiliar to me. I asked what it was. "Amharic," he said — the principal language of Ethiopia. "We have a network of Ethiopians driving cabs, and we talk to each other."

The languages and the faces have changed, but the miracle of American immigrants goes on. They come to a strange land, often persecuted and with no resources. Yet they make their way, taking the bottom rung of the economic ladder, banding together as they adapt to American ways.

I used to think of it as history, the immigration that poured through Ellis Island: Italians, Irish, Jews, Poles and the rest. The scale can never be the same. But we can see the same process at work now in quite substantial groups of immigrants.

It is thrilling when you see the phenomenon. In New York, Koreans work terrible hours to create those wonderful produce markets. In Boston, Ethiopians run most of the parking garages. In Florida, people from many parts of Latin America play a growing economic role. In the Southwest and elsewhere there are hard-working communities of Chinese and Cambodians.

Is there something about the United States that liberates the spirit, that leads migrants to strive? Care is needed about such cultural boasts. Immigrants where have an incentive to work hard. Asians in Britain, for example, outperform others in business.

But I think there is something special about American climate. Other countries are free. In America, freedom has a tense, almost aggressive quality, its roots in resent authority, literature does not celebrate social order. Americans have no reverence for history but act as if scared from its strictures. What prevails here is law: law not as the representation of authority that it is in so many places, but as the guardian of liberty.

This weekend Americans celebrate the centennial of the Statue of Liberty, symbol of hope and welcome to immigrants. It is not an occasion for negative thoughts. But one cannot consider immigration without asking reasons for the turn in current U.S. policy.

Two weeks ago agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service raided two factories on Long Island and picked up a large number of employees who looked foreign. It held 48 men and women as suspected illegal aliens. They were not allowed to telephone anyone, I was told, and were not informed of their rights. They were held for 24 hours without food. Then they were shackled together and sent to Oakdale, Louisiana.

Oakdale, an isolated place 200 miles (320 kilometers) from New Orleans, is the site of a new detention center built by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. It has room for 900 alien detainees now and can handle 5,000 more in an "emergency." Those held in Oakdale have no ready access to lawyers — there are only five lawyers in the town, none of them familiar with immigration law.

The prisoners may not receive telephone calls. Most of them are hundreds of miles from their family and friends, and from possible witnesses. Yet the INS says any legal challenges to their deportation must be heard right there.

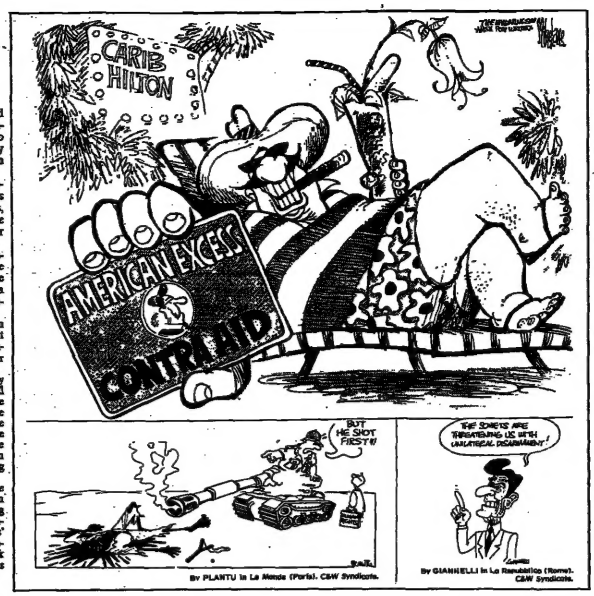
The purpose of this rushed, intimidating, lawless system is obvious. It is to see that the detainees get out of Oakdale only one way: by deportation. That in a country that is celebrating its immigrants and their contributions.

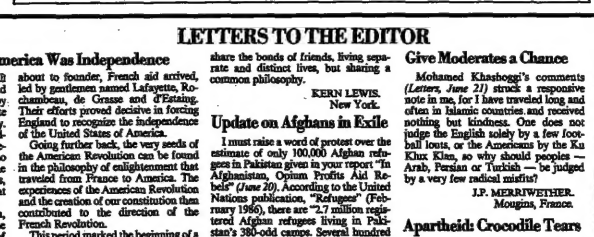
If anyone deserved a welcome from the Statue of Liberty, one might think, it would be those fleeing political persecution. But they encounter particular harshness these days from U.S. policy.

The Reagan administration routinely denies refugee status to people fleeing El Salvador. It insists, sometimes in the teeth of brutal evidence, that they are only seeking economic advantage. The administration has planted agents in the asylum movement and prosecuted some leaders. It has made it a rule to imprison those who arrive without papers seeking political asylum.

The human costs of current policy are heart-rending. The cost to the American polity is also great. America is honoring a symbol this weekend while its government forgets its substance. Americans' forebears came to this country not because there was a statue in New York Harbor, but because behind it there was the promise of liberty and justice.

The New York Times.





By PLANTU in Le Monde (Paris). CSW Syndicate.

By GIANNELLI in La Repubblica (Rome). CSW Syndicate.

Milton, Until His Dying Day, Has Got a New Lease on Life

By Mary-Lou Weisman

WESTPORT, Connecticut — My Uncle Milton has been a new man ever since the Internal Revenue Service notified him of the date he will die.

Milton turned 70 recently and was therefore obliged by law to begin to withdraw money from his pension plan. His accountant advised him not to take all the money out at once but instead to write to the IRS for a payment schedule. The IRS actuarial tables, his accountant explained, would take account of Milton's age, as well as other personal information, and suggest a payment schedule based on his life expectancy.

Uncle Milton did not at first appreciate the deeper implications of being in possession of such information. He just thought it was smart tax planning — that is, until he opened the envelope and learned that he had 18.58 years left.

The actuarial table indicated that the 18.58 figure represented his life expectancy as a married man, using the joint and survivor annuity approach. Should he suddenly find himself not married for any reason, his life expectancy would plummet instantly, and presumably without notification, to 13.67 years. (My Aunt Lily reports that Milton, always a thoughtful husband, has recently been even more solicitous than usual.)

It was not until he fed the 18.58 figure into his own computer and came up with October 2004 that Milton realized he had broken the ultimate taboo: He now knew the unknowable — his death date.

The instant Milton read the news, he was suffused with a profound sense of relief and well-being. He had not realized just how much "the big countdown" had been preoccupying him. The moment he learned his dying day, the awful burden lifted. The identical news, received from some lesser, fly-by-night federal agency, like the Environmental Protection Agency or the Transportation Department, might not have carried the same authority. But there it was in writing from the IRS.

There are people who would just as soon not know that kind of information, even if it comes from a reliable source. This Apple computer bite from the tree of knowledge is not without historical precedent and makes some people nervous. Not Milton.

He sees it more as a matter of timing than mortality. He agrees that people of tender years should not know their dying day. What's the point? They all think they're immortal anyway. Death, Uncle Milton says, is wasted on the young. But for the mature individual, knowing can be a boon.

Certainly Milton seems to be blooming in the very shadow of his own definitive mortality. He hauls out his fateful day at every opportunity. People mention dates for the next world's fair or election and there's Milton, joining in with a chirpy, "I'll still be alive then." Even when the projected date clearly lies beyond his dying day, such as his grandchild's college graduation, Milton interrupts the conversation with equal good cheer to offer his regrets. Owing to what he calls "the prior engagement," he won't be able to attend, he says.

Knowing his death day seems to have given him what life has heretofore failed to provide — an unshakable confidence in the future and a sense of purpose.

Milton has also found that there are some solid, practical advantages to having his exit timed. He has written away for season tickets to the opera and he has stopped buying cashmere sweaters in favor of Shetland. At his dental appointment recently, he opted for the middle-price bridge work with the semi-impervious enamel.

But the greatest benefits may be spiritual. Knowing his dying day has given Milton the ultimate peace of mind. Now, when he wakes up in the morning with a scratchy throat, he doesn't panic. He knows this isn't the "Big It." It can't be. He's got nearly 18.58 years left. Stress and anxiety have virtually disappeared from his life. He has the blood pressure of a youngster.

Occasionally, though, when he's tinkering with the guest list for the funeral, or re-working the eulogy, it occurs to him that he might just make it past October 2004, that simply knowing when he's going to die may have added years to his life.

The writer, an author, frequently writes satirical essays. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

France's Greatest Gift to America Was Independence

As rockets burst over her head, tall ships crowd the harbor at her feet and millions of people cheer from the nearby shore, the people of America celebrate the centennial of the Statue of Liberty. For 100 years, Liberty has stood steadfast and vigilant, offering visions of freedom, opportunity and choice to all who passed by. Even when the realities of the modern America fall short of our ideals, the statue continues to stand for all that we strive to be.

In the midst of all the celebration, however, we should remember that the statue was a gift from the people of France and represents more than just America as a land of freedom and opportunity. She also commemorates the greatest gift France ever gave to the United States: our independence. In 1776, a loose alliance of colonies declared themselves a new nation in an attempt to break free from England. When the young nation's cause seemed about to founder, French aid arrived, led by gentlemen named Lafayette, Rochambeau, de Grasse and d'Estaing. Their efforts proved decisive in forcing England to recognize the independence of the United States of America.

Going further back, the very seeds of the American Revolution can be found in the philosophy of enlightenment that traveled from France to America. The experiences of the American Revolution and the creation of our constitution then contributed to the direction of the French Revolution.

This period marked the beginning of a relationship between two countries that is different from that we have with any other country. We are often at odds, though we have never met in battle. We disagree on just about any international issue, yet admire the resilience of each other's cultures. Unlike with Britain, where America's bonds are those of blood and language, with France we share the bonds of friends, living separate and distinct lives, but sharing a common philosophy.

KERN LEWIS.
New York.

Update on Afghans in Exile

I must raise a word of protest over the estimate of only 100,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan given in your report "In Afghanistan, Opium Profits Aid Rebels" (*June 20*). According to the United Nations publication, "Refugees" (February 1986), there are "2.7 million registered Afghan refugees living in Pakistan's 380-odd camps. Several hundred thousand more are unregistered and living by their own means." The Soviet destruction of Afghanistan is one of the great crimes of our time. Such reporting distorts the scale of the suffering inflicted upon a people whose only crime is their desire for national independence.

EDGAR C. SHERMAN.
Heerde, Netherlands.

Give Moderates a Chance

Mohamed Khashoggi's comments (*Letters, June 21*) struck a responsive note in me, for I have traveled long and often in Islamic countries and received nothing but kindness. One does not judge the English solely by a few football louts, or the Americans by the Ku Klux Klan, so why should peoples — Arab, Persian or Turkish — be judged by a very few radical misfits?

J.P. MERRIWETHER.
Mougins, France.

Apartheid: Crocodile Tears

In practical, rather than emotive terms, the real issues at stake in South Africa are its mineral treasure house and its Cape sea route. Control of each by a Marxist state would quickly lead to subjugation of the West. While well-intentioned people may feel the need to attack apartheid, the ultimate aim of the puppet masters pulling the strings is the enslavement of that whole wretched continent in Communism. That the people who have manufactured synthetic world-hate and the international media care about apartheid is a myth.

PHILIP WINTER.
Bristol, England.

Nonsmokers Are a Majority

Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York has proposed a city law prohibiting smoking in restaurants and other public places. Joyce Purnick reports (*"N.Y. Mayor Widens Smoking Ban," June 27*) that the restaurant industry has begun lobbying efforts against such a law.

Fewer than 50 percent of Americans smoke. Restaurant owners: If your restaurants were smoke-free, nonsmokers would not only patronize your establishments more frequently but would also view eating out as a pleasant experience instead of another bout with pollution.

JANET A. NATOWITZ.
Orsay, France.

He's Lebanese. He's called Wissam. She's French and wants to rebuild his village sheltered from bombs. Help her, help us.

Wissam, the Christmas baby.

Last 24th December, Christmas Eve, a few miles from Beirut, I visited the Tamaris Centre where, Christian refugees from South Lebanon were being put up in a disused restaurant. There were 60 of them — 4 generations — in 100 square yards.

Wissam was there, with his family and all the people from his village.

Wissam was four. He had been born a blue baby. He was going to die. The open-heart operation which could have saved him was not feasible in devastated Beirut.

Two days later, because everything is possible on Christmas Day to save a child, Wissam, his mother and I crossed the demarcation line and caught the Paris plane from West Beirut.

On 31st December, he was operated on in Paris.

If a child can be saved, why not a village?

In February, I brought Wissam, cured, back to Tamaris. Everyone was there. In silence, one after another, they took him in their arms. Someone called out, "Long live France". This child had become their hope. I knew that I could not abandon them there, to this misery: neither him, nor the people of Tamaris, nor all those whose villages have been destroyed and, "refugees" in their own homeland, exist crammed into monasteries, classrooms or abandoned buildings on the *demarcation line, bombed every day.*

To re-house them, the monks have in hand a project to construct buildings in protected areas, sheltered from the bombs. Near Byblos, a first site of 3 buildings has already been opened: around a square and a church, like a village.

But despite the solidarity of the Lebanese community, they don't have the means to finance the works. This is where next September the families from Tamaris, and more besides, will be re-housed, if the French feel enough solidarity with the children of Lebanon.

The building will be named after Wissam.

Frédérique Dewian

A village for Wissam, an initiative undertaken by the Fondation de France.

The Fondation de France, a state-approved institution, has taken on the financial responsibility for the "Village for Wissam" initiative.

It collects donations and guarantees their direct payment to Father Abbot Boulos Naoman (OLM), site foreman.

Rebuilding is a first step towards peace.

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Fanfani Accepts a Bid To Solve Italian Crisis

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

ROME — The weeklong government crisis in Italy worsened Friday, forcing President Francesco Cossiga to appoint a mediator to try to break the deadlock between the Socialist and Christian Democratic parties, the main components of a coalition that has given Italy its most stable government since World War II.

Until late Thursday night Mr. Cossiga had been expected to ask Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, a Socialist who resigned on June 27, to try to renew the coalition rule that had lasted almost three years.

But Mr. Craxi and Ciriaco de Mita, the leader of the Christian Democrats, the largest political party in the country, failed to resolve their differences over a compromise that would have paved the way for a new Craxi government. The two men held a long and seemingly acrimonious private meeting Thursday night.

As a result, Mr. Cossiga called on Amintore Fanfani, 78, to conduct an "exploratory consultation" with the parties that had formed the five-party coalition led by Mr. Craxi since August 1983.

Mr. Fanfani has been a Christian Democratic prime minister four times and is now president of the Senate. Under the constitution, he takes over during the absence of the prime minister.

At issue is the question of just who should continue leading the coalition and holding the post of prime minister, and for how long.

Mr. Craxi has insisted on remaining the head of the government at least until the end of the mandate of the current parliament in 1988. Mr. de Mita has insisted on a guarantee, *alternanza*, or change of the prime ministership to a Christian Democrat, in either the short term or for the five-year duration of the next parliament.

The current government crisis has nothing to do with issues — even though there are many, ranging from a staggering budget deficit to continuing high unemployment.

But it represents a real battle of personalities and power between Mr. Craxi and Mr. de Mita. Despite the fact they are the key players in what has been Italy's most successful governing coalition, the two men have made it plain in recent months that they dislike each other.

The Christian Democrats, who have dominated Italian postwar politics and have run every government but two in that period, have never been reconciled to Mr. Craxi's emergence as the government's power broker after the 1983 national elections. At that time, the Christian Democrats lost votes because of a string of national scandals even though they gained 32.9 percent of the vote.

Mr. Craxi, whose Socialists won only 11.5 percent of the vote in the election — coming in third after the Christian Democrats and the Communists — took over the leadership of the coalition then.

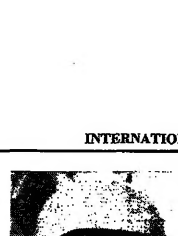
The five-party coalition, or *pentapartito*, included the leading other non-Communist parties — the Christian Democrats, the Liberals, the Republicans and the Social Democrats.

While Mr. Craxi was in The Hague at the end of last month for a summit meeting of European Community leaders, he lost a secret vote of confidence in parliament and resigned.

Although Mr. Fanfani accepted the mediation role, other politicians involved in negotiations privately warned that the crisis might not resolve itself quickly.

Arnaldo Forlani, the Christian Democratic deputy prime minister who is playing a key role in trying to reconcile the differences, cautioned that it would be three or four days before the situation might be clearer — if then.

"It is like when a Chinese vase is broken," he said, "it takes a little time to put it back together."



Amintore Fanfani UPI

Nicaragua Says Mine Attack by Rebels Killed 32

By Tracy Wilkinson
United Press International

MANAGUA — At least 32 persons, including 12 children, were killed when an anti-tank mine blew up a truck filled with passengers in northern Nicaragua, according to the official Voice of Nicaragua radio. Officials blamed the attack on U.S.-backed rebels.

The radio said Thursday that the rebels activated the mine by remote control. The report said the device was a "sophisticated" anti-tank mine from the United States.

Defense Ministry officials confirmed the report and said that all the victims in the attack on Wednesday were civilians.

Nicaragua protested to Washington on Friday over the attack, the Foreign Ministry said.

In Honduras, a spokesman for the largest rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, denied responsibility for the attack. The spokesman said the rebels do not possess anti-tank mines and blamed the killings on the Nicaraguan military.

The radio and Defense Ministry officials said the passengers were killed when the truck exploded on a rural road in Jinotega province, between the towns of Bocayuito and El Cua, 90 miles (145 kilometers) north of Managua.

There has been heavy fighting in the area between rebels forces and government troops.

The radio described the attack as "cold-blooded" and "premeditated" and blamed it on the approval last week by the U.S. House of Representatives of $100 million in new aid to the rebels.

Nicaraguan government officials say the rebels, faltering on the battlefield, have resorted to attacking more civilian targets in recent weeks: On June 27, the rebels killed a 65-year-old militiaman and four of his daughters.

Also Thursday, the rebels attacked a passenger boat on an eastern Nicaraguan river, killing one woman and wounding seven other persons, officials said.

Rebels penetrating from the Atlantic coast region opened fire on the Bluefields Express ferry as it made its daily run up the Escondido River, said Carlos Nuñez Téllez, president of the National Assembly.

Radio reports from Bluefields said the attack was carried out by about 30 rebels dressed in olive green uniforms.

Meanwhile, Hugo Mejia, head of the National Political Parties Council, said Thursday that political parties will be required to get government permission to hold many of their meetings. He said the new measure applies to meetings held inside or outdoors. Previously, parties only had to get permission for outdoor rallies.

Mr. Mejia said the new requirement is part of plans to soften the state of emergency decree issued eight months ago.

The government Friday barred Pablo Antonio Vega Mantinez, a Roman Catholic bishop, from returning to Nicaragua, accusing him of supporting the rebels.

Bishop Vega, who was in Honduras, will not be allowed to return "because he does not deserve to be a Nicaraguan," said a presidential spokesman, Manuel Espinoza.

He was the second priest barred from returning to Nicaragua in a week. Last weekend, the Sandinista government refused to allow the return of the Reverend Bernardo Carballo, an aide to Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo.

Carter Walks Out of Embassy Party In Harare as Speaker Condemns U.S.

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Jimmy Carter, the former U.S. president, and Gibson Lanpher, the acting U.S. ambassador here, walked out of the U.S. Embassy's Fourth of July reception Friday when a Zimbabwean cabinet minister used the occasion to deliver a long, sharp attack on U.S. support for South Africa.

British, West German and Dutch diplomats followed Mr. Carter, his wife, Rosalynn, their daughter, Amy, and Mr. Lanpher, as they walked out in the middle of the speech.

They left two uneat cakes and a startled audience of about 200 local citizens and other diplomats who eventually burst into applause in approval of the walkout.

The speech was read by the minister of youth, sport and culture, David Karimanzira, on behalf of Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, a harsh critic of U.S. policy in southern Africa.

It assailed the Reagan administration for applying economic sanctions against Nicaragua, Poland and Libya yet eschewing them in the case of South Africa.

It criticized the United States for bombing "civilian targets" in Libya in the name of fighting "state terrorism" yet ignoring the same "terrorism" when practiced by the South African government.

"What we hearing is nothing but platitudes and apologies for apartheid," the speech said.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Lanpher, still holding wine glasses after toasting the health of Zimbabwe's president and prime minister, listened quietly for about five minutes, then conferred briefly and walked out.

The former president, who is touring Africa, later described the speech as "a long, rambling, carefully prepared, vituperative attack on our country." He said it was "entirely inappropriate" for what had been billed as a social occasion.

Zimbabwe, which considers itself socialist and nonaligned, has been increasingly at odds with Washington over the Reagan administration's policy on South Africa.

One cabinet minister has accused Washington of helping to fund clandestine South African radio broadcasts calling for the overthrow of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government, while another has accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of aiding armed dissidents in Zimbabwe.

Mr. Carter noted that the United States had given more than $370 million in foreign aid to Zimbabwe since its independence in 1980.

He said that the attack would "make it much more difficult for President Reagan to deliver on the financial aid that he would like to deliver to Zimbabwe."

Earlier Friday, Mr. Carter conferred with Mr. Mugabe in what he said was a "friendly, cooperative, mutually supportive meeting."

He said he was certain Mr. Mugabe had not known about or approved the speech.

Mr. Lanpher said the U.S. Embassy had obtained a prior agreement with the Foreign Ministry that the two governments would confine themselves to toasts at the reception.

Jimmy Carter UPI

The Zimbabwean government had no comment on the incident, but a top official said that other members of the government present had been stunned and embarrassed by the speech.

STRIKE: *Miners Assail Detention*

(Continued from Page 1)

man in Zurich. On Thursday, the spokesman, Erich Heini, said that Mr. Leutwiler was resigning as mediator in response to South Africa's emergency declaration.

Late Thursday night, Mr. Leutwiler denied the statement. Instead, he said that his role had effectively lapsed after the banks and South Africa reached an interim agreement last March, based on proposals he put to both sides at a London meeting in February. A statement issued by his London representative said that Mr. Leutwiler's mandate was over but, if asked to resume the mediation role later, "he would consider it in the light of the circumstances at the time."

On Friday, Mr. Heini admitted that his statement was based on a misunderstanding and added, "The important thing is that there is no mandate anymore in the hands of Leutwiler."

It now seems unlikely that either Mr. Leutwiler, former head of the Swiss central bank, or anyone else of similar standing in the international banking community will take the negotiator's post for the foreseeable future. Mr. Leutwiler was appointed mediator last September after South Africa, facing a drain of funds and creditors' demands, stopped making repayments on $14 billion of its $24 billion in foreign debt.

Last February, Mr. Leutwiler persuaded the two sides to accept a short-term agreement under which South Africa agreed to make some penalty payments on the frozen debt, while the banks agreed to roll over existing loans maturing within the period of the agreement, first set to end in March 1987 and later extended to June 1987. The pact was not a formal rescheduling and the banks refused to even discuss the possibility of new loans, unless Pretoria moved to dismantle apartheid.

At the time, Mr. Leutwiler characterized the agreement as a short-term vehicle giving South Africa needed economic "breathing room" during which it could progress toward a peaceful solution to its problems. Mr. Leutwiler was to have chaired sessions, slated for autumn and next April, when the bankers and the government would review the debt settlement in light of hoped-for improvement in the political situation.

"But after the state of emergency, there is no role for a negotiator because instead of progress things have gotten worse," a London banker said. "In this environment no bank would talk to South Africa."

Money continues to flow out of South Africa. Since February, the financial rand, the restricted form of the currency used for exporting capital, has fallen more than 7 percent. Since January 1985, American companies with employees in South Africa pulled out — of them this year. A small but growing secondary market in South African debt, mostly involving European banks, has developed where the loans selling at discounts ranging up to 30 percent.

On Thursday, the South African finance minister, Barend du Plessis, sought to reassure foreign banks that despite its difficulties, Pretoria planned to continue meeting interest payments and other obligations and agreed to in its interim pact with lenders last February. His comments came three days after Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Pienaar's visit to London, said his government would consider reengaging the debts if Western nations imposed comprehensive sanctions.

Soviet Ties Dominate U.S.-French Meeting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan and President François Mitterrand discussed East-West relations Friday, three days before the French leader was due to meet with Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Moscow.

But, despite tensions in U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan said he would not ask Mr. Mitterrand to carry a message to the Soviet leader.

"I don't think that would be appropriate to impose on him," Mr. Reagan said at the start of a lunch with Mr. Mitterrand. "He has his own relationship with other countries."

Mr. Reagan made the comment after being asked whether he would send a message with Mr. Mitterrand, who is to go to Moscow on Monday. The French president is to spend three days in Moscow, returning a visit that Mr. Gorbachev made to France in October.

Disagreements over arms control and the U.S. raid on Libya in April have delayed preparations for a second summit meeting between the U.S. and Soviet leaders.

In the past, Mr. Mitterrand has sought a role as intermediary in superpower relations.

But U.S. officials stressed that any preparatory work for a new summit meeting would be handled through diplomatic channels rather than by other go-betweens.

"We're working for a firm commitment," an official said. "and we expect that will come in the course of our regular diplomatic contacts."

Mr. Mitterrand was in New York on Friday to participate in ceremonies marking the rededication of the newly renovated Statue of Liberty, which was a gift from France.

Mr. Reagan said he intended to discuss East-West relations with Mr. Mitterrand during their meal in the Admiral's Residence on Governors Island, a Coast Guard installation.

Mr. Mitterrand was cut short by White House aides when pressed on what he hoped to accomplish in Moscow.

"When I get back, I'll explain the answer to you," he said.

Asked whether he was concerned that Mr. Mitterrand had not expressed strong enough support for the U.S. space defense program, the Strategic Defense Initiative, Mr. Reagan replied: "We have a very happy relationship."

Asked for his reaction to a recent statement by Mr. Gorbachev that he was not serious about arms control, Mr. Reagan said: "Well, then he's just misinformed."

Mr. Reagan said he and his advisers were still meeting and discussing a reply to a recent letter from Mr. Gorbachev, sent through his new ambassador to the United States.

In the letter, Mr. Gorbachev reportedly indicated that progress could be made in several areas of the U.S.-Soviet arms control relationship.

The Russians want a response to their proposal to reduce U.S. and Soviet weapons before agreeing to a meeting between Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, American officials have said.

The foreign ministers' talks would be held to prepare the second Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting.

Asked whether he needed to resolve differences between Mr. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger before formulating a reply to the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan said, "You see them here, my right and left hand."

Mr. Reagan was seated between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger at the lunch.

"I would be lost without either one of them," Mr. Reagan added.

The rededication of the Statue of Liberty, donated 100 years ago by France as a token of friendship, also came after strains in relations between the Reagan administration and France.

The French government refused to allow U.S. planes to fly over France on their way to bomb the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Mr. Mitterrand also has rejected overtures by Mr. Gorbachev to engage in direct arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union, saying that France would continue to modernize its nuclear force unless there was a sharp cutback in U.S. and Soviet arms.

Meanwhile, the White House said a formal presentation of the Statue of Liberty to the United States was being recreated at the lunch, with Mr. Mitterrand handing Mr. Reagan the deed by which the gift was made in 1884, two years before the completion of the statue.

U.S. officials expressed satisfaction with the course of French-American relations since Jacques Chirac, a conservative, became prime minister of France in March.

(AP, UPI)

Jaruzelski Hopes Pope Will Visit Poland in 1987

Reuters

WARSAW — General Wojciech Jaruzelski said Friday that the Polish authorities wanted Pope John Paul II to visit his homeland next year. But he urged the country's bishops to take closer account of the "realities in Poland."

Speaking after the Communist Party's 10th Congress, General Jaruzelski also referred to prospects for a fresh amnesty for political prisoners and saw little hope for an early improvement in relations with the United States.

The general, who was unanimously re-elected party first secretary by the Congress that ended Thursday, said details of the pope's visit still had to be discussed but said:

"There have been two visits already and there will be a third. We have to talk to him so that the visit best serves the good of our nation, state and peace. We hope the time will come when the Church will recognize the developed realities in Poland. We expect this change in the Polish Church, which has patriotic traditions."

He refused to say whether the amnesty would be extended to senior Solidarity activists among the prisoners and said its terms would be shaped by parliament.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)

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WEEKEND

- The Venice Biennale
- Paris Art Sales
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...RITICS' CHOICE

...W YORK

Vienna 1900

...latest in a long line of Vienna 1900 spectaculars ...various cities has opened at the Museum of Modern ...ith "Vienna Lusthaus" drawing the town to the ...Theater, Gustav Mahler omnipresent in record store ...ncert hall, Gustav Klimt a prime favorite among ...ar publishers, and the chairs, tables and flatware of ...Hoffmann the first choice of the enlightened ...can shopper, "Vienna 1900: Art, Architecture and ...n" could not be better timed. Organized by Kirk ...doe, the museum's adjunct curator of painting and ...ure, the exhibition is large, but unlike some of its ...cessors in the field, it is not overlarge. And at a time ...the concept of Vienna 1900 is threatened with ...ll, it has been directed with a strict eye for quality. ...gh Oct. 21.

(NYT)

...NDON

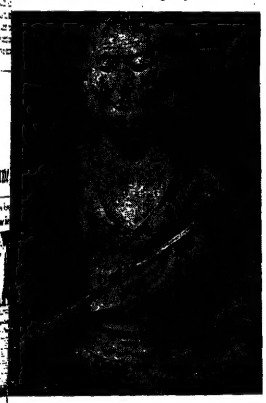
Blake Exhibition

...Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, which has an ...ulled Blake collection, is displaying the choicest ...*at Wildenstein's London gallery in aid of the* ...ds of the Fitzwilliam. Starting with the three pen ...ings and watercolors "The Story of Joseph," which ...showed at the Royal Academy in 1785, it closes with ...s final creation, a message card for George Cum...*d, embellished with the Angel of Death about to cut* ...rd of human life. The Fitzwilliam acquired its ...ork by Blake before his death in 1827. Apart from ...considerable purchases it has made over the years, ...useum has profited from five major gifts and be... "*William Blake and his Contemporaries*," at ...nstein, 147 New Bond Street, London W1, runs ...gh July 11.

...E

Matisse Museum

...e is celebrating the opening of the Musée Matisse ...*group of expositions related to his work. "Matisse et* ..." at the Galerie des Ponchettes (77, quai des ...Unis), looks at the Tahiti period, with paintings, ...d glass, drawings, books, objects and photo... Works by Gauguin, Redon and Rousseau are also ...yed. "*Matisse: Photographies*," at the *Musée des* ...-Arts Jules Chéret (33, avenue des Baumettes), in... about 60 photographs by Cartier-Bresson, Capa, ...st and others. "Matisse: L'Art du Livre," at the Mu...atisse (164, avenue des Arènes), displays books il...ted by Matisse, from Mallarmé's poems to those of ...rd and Charles d'Orléans. Through Sept. 30.



...ICAGO

Buddhist Art

...panese Buddhist art from the great temple complex ...dai-ji, in Nara, are being shown at the Art Institute in ...first exhibition outside Japan. The exhibition in... ...s 151 objects, including sculptures, painting, ritual ob... and calligraphic documents, mostly Buddhist ...tures. Todai-ji was founded more than 12 centuries ...as the headquarters of all Japan's provincial tem... *Rebuilt* after being repeatedly damaged by wars and ...ral disasters, the temple complex remains Japan's ...t prominent monument to Buddhism. Through Sept. 7.

With a View to a Sequel

by Myra Forsberg

THE Hollywood producer David Brown calls it "Shintoism — ancestor worship." The Academy Award-winning director Sydney Pollack sees it as a personal form of filmmaking — "a way to examine what's happened to you over the years." And the French director and writer Claude Lelouch views it as "tracing not only how the film's characters have evolved over time, but how the public has changed as well."

All three have been involved — whether in just the idea stage or the actual shooting — in the making of a sequel. But their individual projects are not your typical progeny of a box-office *hit — films* that follow the original from one to four years later, pick up the story immediately and sport a Roman numeral II at the end of the title.

Instead, these three men — and such stars and directors as Martin Scorsese, Paul Newman, Jack Nicholson and Robert Towne — have toiled on sequels to classic films that are 10 to almost 50 years old. In many cases the original actors are reprising their roles, in some cases the original director is on the set, and in others footage from the first film is used.

These sequels are not in the tradition of a "Poltergeist II" or "Superman III." They are the descendants of resonant films whose images have reverberated in moviegoers' minds for a decade or more. Many of the original films won one or more Oscars and other awards, and most were made by respected, even legendary directors. All introduced at least one memorable character whose fate was left unresolved. And although the sequels to these classics can symbolize a very personal form of cinematic art, there is always the hope that the new production will prove as popular at the box office as its predecessor.

Among sequels to classic films are:

- "A Man and a Woman: 20 Years Later," the sequel to Lelouch's Oscar-winning "A Man and a Woman." It resumes Jean-Louis Trintignant and Anouk Aimée, the handsome pair in the 1966 original.
- "The Color of Money," the sequel to Robert Rossen's 1961 film "The Hustler," with Newman again hanging around pool halls as Eddie Felson. Directed by Scorsese, it is set for Christmas release in the United States.

Projects under discussion include:

- "The Two Jakes," a sequel to "Chinatown," with Towne as writer and director and Nicholson re-inhabiting the persona of Jake Gittes, the nosy detective in Roman Polanski's 1974 classic. The project was halted last year because of budget problems and concerns over plans to have Robert Evans, the film's producer, portray the second Jake of the title. Evans says he hopes to start shooting next spring, but other participants say some key issues are unresolved.
- A sequel to "The Way We Were," Pollack's 1973 film with Barbra Streisand and Robert Redford. The director has perused scripts over the years, but none has been approved.
- A sequel to the 1939 screen version of Margaret Mitchell's epic "Gone With the Wind." Brown, Richard Zanuck and Universal began working on a sequel in 1976, but the two men had script disagreements with MGM — which was also involved — and the option expired in 1980. A spokesman for the Mitchell estate says a sequel is now under "steady investigation — it will be a few months before anything is decided."

What attracts many filmmakers to the genre is the fascination of continuing the stories of cinematic characters who have aged a decade or more. Whereas a more traditional sequel invariably picks up the narrative right after the first movie's last kiss (or killing) — blithely ignoring the fact that the leading man may have noticeably aged several years — these films usually find their raison d'être in the aging process itself.

How the characters develop as they meet their individual destinies was intrigued Lelouch when he was devising "A Man and a Woman: 20 Years Later." "I wanted to see how the two lovers had evolved in the last two decades," he said. "This film has a large collective memory for a great number of people. The characters have changed and the public has changed. I was interested in that progression."

In the new film, the two lovers — Jean-Louis, a former racing car driver, and Anne, a former script girl who is now a film producer — meet again when Anne decides to make a movie about their past romance. Lelouch said he found that "the aging process takes place more in the arteries *that the mind*. My characters are in better shape now than 20 years ago." His examination of the aging process extended to his own interactions on the set: "It was strange when we began shooting. I had changed and the actors had changed. I truly felt as if I were making a new film."

Making a new film was exactly Scorsese's intention when he started collaborating on "The Color of Money." "I didn't want to be involved in a literal sequel, in which you should know what the first film was about to understand the second," he said.

What interested him was the character of Eddie Felson — where the young pool hustler would be 25 years later. "The new film delves a great deal into internal conflicts — internal dramas, manipulations, control," Scorsese said. "It's about the changing of values. And it's a much more introspective picture. Eddie — he's lost it, he's lost the will to play pool; we never know why. But he's become a sharp character, nevertheless. He's become a stakehorse — a man who has a stable of young pool players he sponsors."

The turning point in Eddie's smug existence comes when he meets a player portrayed by Tom Cruise: "He sees this young kid who's just this wonderful pool player — but the kid doesn't understand anything about money, he doesn't understand anything about cheating to make even more money. So Eddie takes the kid under his wing and starts to corrupt him. But of course things don't exactly go the way he plans — especially his own feelings. Taking the kid on the road, he's really facing himself. Instead of the education of the kid, it's *his* education."

Scorsese feels Eddie Felson has a great affinity with characters who have populated his previous movies, from "Mean Streets" to "Raging Bull." "Eddie's so self-destructive, and that's the kind of character I'm attracted to in my own films. I felt very close to him."

This closeness with certain characters is something Pollack has felt about the two lovers in "The Way We Were," set partly in postwar Hollywood. Streisand played a political radical who married an apolitical writer (Redford).

"It's something that I haven't been able to get out of my head," Pollack said. "I wouldn't think of it as a typical sequel. Bob and Barbra's characters are 15 years older. You might be able to explain the effects of time on them without covering the same ground as the original film."

For those who have wondered what happened to Jake Gittes, the cynical detective of "Chinatown," he is still a gumshoe in Los Angeles — as of 1948, that is. According to Towne — an Oscar-winner for his "Chinatown" script — "The Two Jakes" is "not a sequel so much as the second part of the same story."

"It's a continuation of something that has interested me. The growth of the character of Gittes is partly an expression of the way the city itself has changed. A lot that happened in the first movie — set in 1937 — was based on historical fact, on how Los Angeles was formed. And being a detective is a way of viewing the place in which one lives."

Brown spent time musing about characters' likes and dislikes when he embarked on the "Gone With the Wind" sequel. Although the project sparked a good bit of controversy — partly because Margaret Mitchell and most of the original actors are dead — Brown defends the viability of revisiting the Reconstruction South of Scarlett O'Hara and Rhett Butler. "We thought that the story need not be deified," he said. "It's a natural for a sequel. Rhett and Scarlett are still married. Nothing's been resolved. He says, 'I don't give a damn'; she says, 'Tomorrow is another day.'"

David Thomson, an author and former teacher of film, sees the making of sequels to classic movies as quite honorable when it involves "genuinely loving the story so much you become drawn to trying to continue it."

The danger in calling up the ghosts of movies past is that it invites comparisons. "A classic did not become one by chance," Thomson said. "It was because it was made by very good people. For example, '2010' was not a fraction as good as '2001.'" He said the 1984 sequel to Stanley Kubrick's 1968 classic "looked like your average space movie. A sequel is like any kind of film: Its quality is dependent on who's involved."

Besides artistic concerns, there are ultimately box-office considerations. How profitable have recent sequels to classic films been? That picture is mixed, according to U.S.-Canadian box-office figures compiled by Variety: "2010," which cost $24 million, has made only $20.1 million in film rentals; "Return to Oz," the 1985 sequel to 1939's "Wizard of Oz," had a budget of $29 million and has made only $4.4 million. However, "Psycho II," which cost about $5 million, has made $15.8 million in film rentals and spawned "Psycho III."

© 1986 The New York Times

Paul Newman in "The Color of Money," and (below) as "The Hustler"; top right, Judy Garland in the original "Wizard of Oz."

...History as 'Some Kind of a Novel'

by George F. Kennan

ABOUT 27 years ago I published an article in *The New York Times Book Review* under the title "It's History, but Is It Literature?" Well, is it? I tried, on that occasion, ...give my answer to just that question. ...answer was essentially this: *History* ...sn't necessarily have to be literature, ...*indeed much of it is not*; but there is ...thing in the book that says it cannot or ...y not be, and some of it obviously is. ...ne of the classic works of history have ...been regarded as great literary ...ievements as well. I think of the Gib...s and the Macaulays, the Parkmans, ...Rankes and any number of others ...o could be mentioned. I think, too, of ...great biographers, from Boswell down ...eon Edel, because biography is essen...ly a form of history.

Three decades later, the question re...ins relevant. There are today, as there ...e been in the past, people who would ...llenge the justification for including ...n a portion of history in the category ...letters. Their argument would run, I ...pose, something like this:

Of course, one finds occasionally, in ...works of individual historians, a cer...n grace and distinction of expression ...t make these works pleasing, even ...metimes entertaining reading. But this ...purely a *matter of style, not of content*. And style alone does not make literature. What is it, after all, that the historian has done? He has poked around among the written or visual debris the past has bequeathed to us. *He has unearthed some of it*, put it into some sort of order, made it available to us with a few of his comments. He has purveyed to us, in other words, a certain amount of evidence, yes — but evidence outside of *himself*, not the product of his own creative imagination. *He unearthed it* — yes. But he was no more than an intermediary between the ascertainable fact and the reader. Let him be honored then, if he must be, by the scholarly community, but not by the literary one. Let him be honored *for his industry*, for his patience, for the fortitude he has shown in burrowing around among all these dusty reliquiae and making some of them available to us with his critical commentary. And if, in doing this, he happens to have written here and there a *few elegant or even amusing sentences*, let us give a gracious nod of recognition in his direction. He no doubt needs encouragement. But let us not confuse things by putting his achievements on a plane with the great works of independent creative genius to which we give the name of *literature*.

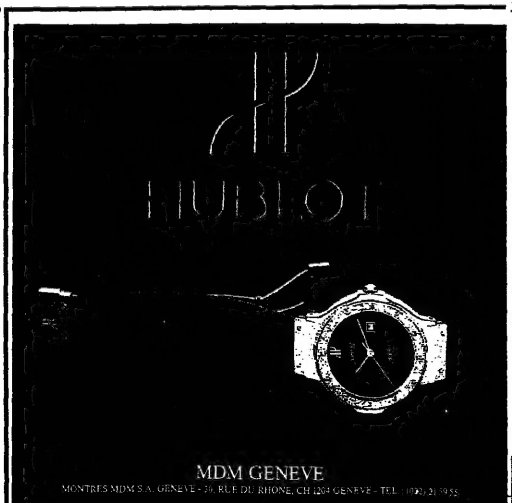
Sidney's view: Mouse-eaten.

You mightsay all this, and you might, on the face of it, make a plausible case in doing so. You could find plenty of distinguished authority to support your thesis. You could cite Aristotle's statement about the historian Herodotus: that you could put Herodotus into verse and he would still remain a historian. Or you could even profess to view the historian, as did the 16th-century English poet Sir Philip Sidney, as "laden with old mouse-eaten records, authorizing himself for the most part on other histories, whose greatest authorities are built upon the notable foundations of hearsay, better acquainted with a thousand years ago than with the present age . . . curious for antiquities . . . inquisitive of novelties, a wonder to young folks, and a tyrant in table-talk." And you would not be entirely wrong. There are still some like that.

But as one who plies this uninspiring trade, I plead that things are not quite that simple. The truth is that the historian is not a mere purveyor. He does not stand *entirely outside the historical evidence* he brings to your attention. He stands in many ways inside of it.

True, he describes historical events. And if he is a true historian he describes them as accurately as they can be described on the strength of the available record. But he was not there. He did not see these events with his own eyes; or if he was there, and did see them, then what we are talking about is journalism or autobiography but not history. And not having been *there* and not having *seen them*, what does he have to start with when he envisages them and portrays them for us? He has, as a rule, only the hieroglyphics of the written word, as preserved in the crumbling old documents, and sometimes a *few* artifacts that have survived the *ravages of time and neglect — perhaps* even a portrait, or a drawing, or, if he works in recent history, a photograph or two. But these evidences only hint at the real story — they don't tell it. It is up to *the historian to examine them critically*

Continued on page 8



WEEKEND

History

Continued from page 7

and imaginatively, to select among them (for they are often multitudinous in number), to try to penetrate the reality behind them and to try to depict them in a way that reveals their meaning. And to accomplish this task what does he have to draw upon? Only what he already has within him: his knowledge, of course, of the historical background, his level of cultural sensitivity, his ability to put the isolated bit of evidence into the larger context and, above all, his capacity for insight and empathy, his ability to identify with the historical figures he describes, his educated instinct for what is significant and what is not — in other words, his creative imagination.

What emerges from this scrutiny is something that is, of necessity, highly subjective. It is not, and cannot be, the absolute and total truth. It is, if the writer is a conscientious historian, as close to the truth as he can possibly make it. But it remains a vision of the past — not the past in its pure form (no one could ever recreate that) but the past as one manis capable of seeing it, of envisaging it, of depicting it. It is perceived reality — reality in the eyes of the beholder — the only kind of reality that can have meaning for other human beings and be useful to them. This is why every work of history — at least of narrative or explanatory history — is at least as revealing of the person who wrote it, and of the period in which it was written, as it is of the people it portrays, and of the epoch in which they lived.

I can recall experiencing upon the completion of my first work of history (a work on the initial months of the Soviet-American relationship in 1917-18) a moment of panic when the question presented itself to me: What is it that I have done here? Perhaps what I have written is not really history but rather some sort of a novel, the product of my imagination — an imagination stimulated, inspired and informed, let us hope, by the documents I have been reading, but imagination nevertheless.

In retrospect, I think the panic was exaggerated and unnecessary. I had, after all, obeyed to the best of my ability the rules of my trade as a historian — the first of which was to respect the evidence and not to go beyond it. And this, the question of the restrictions and limitations one accepts, is the point at which historical writing does indeed differ from other forms of literature. The historian may not give his imagination free rein. He is bound to respect the chronology of events as the documents reveal it, even when that chronology is contradictory and confusing. He cannot arrange the facts for dramatic or aesthetic effect, as can the novelist. He has to take his characters as he finds them; he may not invent them, or make them up as an amalgam of people he has known. The historical truth he pursues (even though he never fully achieves it) is not the same sort of truth as that pursued by the novelist or the poet. These latter also pursue truth — sometimes even historical truth — and they also have restraints and limitations they have to respect, but what they are after is truth of a deeper and more intimate nature. It is primarily truth sensed, felt and molded for effect, only secondarily truth observed; whereas in the case of the historian it is just the other way around.

Sometimes the historian — one historian at least — is carried away with the obvious elements of drama or tragedy in what he is describing, and is tempted to reach beyond his prescribed field and to encroach upon the liberties of the novelist in order to make his point more emphatically. In the last work of history I published, I had occasion to describe a rather pathetic funeral — the funeral of a Russian statesman, Nicholas Giers, foreign minister under Czar Alexander III, a modest man for whose strivings I had much sympathy but one who had outlived his time and become forgotten almost before he was dead. I described the funeral in these words:

"Giers' body was laid to rest, with a few family members and officials in attendance, at the so-called Serpyevskaya Pustyn — a monastery retreat on the shores of the Gulf of Finland, along the road to Peterhof, on January 31, 1895. It was a clear, bleak wintry day. It had snowed during the night. A chill wind swept in from across the partially frozen waters of the gulf. The little band of mourners were no doubt glad to get home. After the ceremony, and to inaugurate, with a warming glass of vodka, the process of oblivion that so soon overtakes the memory of statesmen who have labored too modestly and lived too long."

Now I confess that I cannot swear that a cold wind was sweeping in across the waters of the Gulf of Finland on that wintry day. I was not totally without reason for supposing that this was the case. I had once lived for six months on the shores of that same gulf. I had memories of the winds that could blow across it. I had taken the trouble to consult the weather reports in the St. Petersburg papers of that time. The day was indeed a cold one. It had indeed snowed. But I have no binding evidence that the wind was actually blowing; and I must admit that in suggesting it was, I exceeded my true competence as a historian.

This was, however, a small transgression, a rare and isolated lapse, I hope, from the rules of the trade. I cite it only as an example of the temptations to which the historian is sometimes subject. Generally speaking, I was supported, as all historians must be, by the discipline of my profession — the stricture, that is, against going beyond what the evidence reveals. And if there were odd moments when this discipline hampered me, in general I found it a source of strength. It is not everyone who can safely and effectively give full rein to his feelings and his imagination, as does the poet, the playwright or the writer of fiction. That is heady stuff, and not

In this bewildering and dangerous age, what greater cause could there be than to help people to see themselves as they really are?

for everyone. Some of us need the protection of an external discipline — in this case the commitment to demonstrable historical fact — to keep us in touch with reality. And this is not a bad thing. It was, after all, a poet, Goethe, who observed that it was precisely in the restraints the artist consents to accept that the true artistic mastery reveals itself.

Let us go on then, hand in hand — the poet, the novelist or the dramaturgist in his own stratosphere of the inspired imagination and the commitment to sheer beauty; the historian crawling, earthbound, among his dusty records, like a bird without wings, but also a searcher for the truth, and sometimes the discoverer of it. Both are committed to the task of helping contemporary man to see himself: the one through the searching prism of personal experience, the other through the revealing footprints that his ancestors — men, after all, like himself — can be shown to have left on the sands of time.

Each of these literary efforts serves, in its own way, the cause of self-knowledge. And in this bewildering and dangerous age, when the very preservation of civilization has been placed, as though by some angry and impatient deity, in the weak and trembling human hands that have so long abused it, what greater cause, what nobler commitment, could there be than to help people to see themselves as they really are? And what generation could ever have been more in need of that self-scrutiny, that self-awareness and that self-judgment than the one to which we, poor denizens of this 20th century, have the fortune, and the misfortune, to belong?

George F. Kennan, a historian and career diplomat, is the author of, among other works, "The Fateful Alliance: France, Russia and the Coming of the First World War." This article is adapted from the Blashfield Foundation Address, delivered at the annual ceremonial of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, May 21, 1986.

Drouot: Astrolabe to Vlaminck

SOUREN MELIKIAN

PARIS — In the last 10 days of June an unusual number of high-quality works of art came up for sale at Drouot. They ranged from the best Fauve landscape by Maurice de Vlaminck seen on the market in years to an apparently unique 18th-century astrolabe from Morocco.

This was no coincidence. The Paris auctioneers had decided three months earlier to sell some of their best lots at this time. The idea was to promote Drouot. But no attempt was made to coordinate the efforts of each of the 70 auctioneering groups and mount collective sales. Impressionist and Modern Masters, for example, came in batches in six different sessions, some of which included totally unrelated items, such as 18th-century furniture and Art Nouveau glass. The outcome varied from some brilliant successes to some ludicrously low prices. The best scores, in relative terms, were made in areas where prices are determined by collectors who are few but passionately addicted and who make sure not to miss a thing.

On June 25, Stéphane Deurbergue, conducting a mixed sale in which some items went for less than 400 francs ($60), was also offering a sepia wash by Goya, a set of 12 very rare color lithographs by Pierre Bonnard and a monotype by Gauguin. The lithos, titled "Quelques aspects de la vie de Paris" (Some Aspects of Parisian Life), printed in 1899 in an edition of 100 by the dealer Ambroise Vollard, went up to a staggering 1.357 million francs, more than twice the price paid for a set in June 1985 at Kornfeld's in Bern, where remarkable auctions of 19th- and 20th-century graphics are held once a year.

The watercolor monotype by Gauguin did better still, going for 2.1 million francs. The monotype technique in this case consisted of impressing a watercolor drawing on a sheet of Japan paper, which allows only one impression. However, two other variants are known of the subject, a Tahitian woman in the nude outlined against a simplified landscape. They were published by Richard S. Field in the catalog to the exhibition of Gauguin monotypes at the Philadelphia Museum of Art in 1973. The Drouot monotype is therefore not quite as rare as it might seem. It is also a clumsy work, making the price all the more astonishing. It owes a lot to the expert, Jean-Claude Romand, a third-generation dealer with worldwide contacts, who was taking telephone bids from a trans-

Pissarro view of Gisors market.

Atlantic customer and shouted a resounding "Bye bye, Joe" as the phone bidder lost the game to an unidentified party in the room.

In contrast, a set of 12 engravings by Vuillard, Bonnard, Toulouse-Lautrec and others, "L'Album de la Revue Blanche," was very cheap. The 11 lithos and one woodcut sold for 148,216 francs. Originally done as cover illustrations for the avant-garde magazine of the arts La Revue Blanche, they were printed separately in 1895, also in an edition of 100 impressions, but are not so intensely desired by collectors. To do well, "L'Album de la Revue Blanche" would have needed the context of an international sale in which buyers make extra bids on the spur of the moment, stimulated by competitors.

At 1.9 million francs, the Goya drawing was moderately successful. This is one of the artist's least inspired efforts: A hunter in a wide-brimmed hat stands holding his gun pointed down, with his dog at his feet. It was desirable only for the sake of Goya's name, which, ironically, does not appear on the sheet torn away from a sketchbook. A dealer said, however, that the Goya aura could easily have propelled the drawing higher. Here again a certain amount of competition between museum agents and international collectors would have been necessary. Bids generated by an expert even with the best contacts — Bruno de Bayser, who enjoys a high reputation among American and European collectors alike — won't do the trick.

The biggest success story, relatively speaking, in the 10 days was scored Saturday by Hervé Chayette, thanks to his expert on scientific instruments, Anthony Turner. An Oxford-educated historian, Turner is, among other things, the man who staged the Science Museum exhibition on Islamic science during London's 1976 Festival of Islam. He runs a bookshop in Greenwich but lives in France. The sale included an ivory pillar dial, one of the oldest types of sundials. Its height, 16.5 centimeters (6.5 inches), is enormous for such an object. Hence the estimate of 20,000 to 30,000 francs that Turner had given it, hoping secretly that it might go for 60,000, perhaps even 80,000, as he said after the sale.

The competition started between a Swiss collector from Basel and a London dealer, Paul Waterman. At 100,000 francs, Waterman gave up and a collector on the phone from West Germany took up the bidding. The German collector eventually got the piece for 422,922 francs — a world record for this sort of pillar dial, and one that is likely to stand for a long time.

The other good score Saturday was the 389,932 francs paid for the 18th-century Moroccan astrolabe. A plate inscribed for the latitude of Meknes indicates that it was probably made in that city. Not only is the instrument admirably preserved, with a complete set of seven plates — a rarity — but it retains the complete alidade with a cursor close in design to the type illustrated in Castilian manuscripts of Alfonso the Wise's "Libros del Saber," compiled in about 1261-66. This "appears to be unique among surviving alidades," Turner noted.

The astrolabe went to the Science Museum in London, whose curator of astronomy, Jon Darius, made the trip to bid in person. It is a brilliant buy for the museum, and not a bad price from the vendor's viewpoint in a deflated market for astrolabes. Ten days earlier an exceedingly rare European astrolabe of the 14th century had been sold at Sotheby's for a laughable £22,000. Inscribed in Latin and Hebrew, the London piece belongs to an early group of European instruments, directly derived from Islamic models, of which six or seven survive.

The Drouot performance in Impressionist and Modern Masters was more patchy. On June 23, Patrick Dumousset, a recently appointed, hard-working auctioneer, was dispersing some of the pictures owned by the late Albert Lespinasse. He did very well on some of the lesser lots, getting 356,943 francs for a view of the harbor at Marseille by Moïse Kisling in a style imitating Raoul Dufy, and 1.4 million francs for a rather harsh, almost dull view of the Seine and Notre-Dame by Pierre-Albert Marquet. But a good study of "Bateaux sur la plage à Etretat" (Boats on the Beach at Etretat) done in 1883 by Claude Monet was undersold, priced by at least one-third at just under 2 million francs. The masterpiece in the sale, Maurice de Vlaminck's view of the bridge at Argenteuil with an angler in the foreground, was, relatively speaking, cheaper still at 2.86 million francs.

Three days later the Ader Picard Tajan group registered a price on a level with those being achieved at Sotheby's and Christie's when a large picture of Claude Monet's wife and son in the garden at Argenteuil made 10.78 million francs. This is a huge figure for a work that gives the impression of having been cropped on the right side and one of whose main figures, the child lying in the grass, looks like a dead body. In a minor time, a derivative Impressionist landscape painted by Francis Picabia in 1905, before he developed the Surrealist style for which he is known, was also well-sold at 444,315 francs.

The day after, Olivier Rieunier's sale, which also included some Impressionists, was not quite so uniformly successful. The main lot, a view of the marketplace at Gisors by Camille Pissarro, went up to 2.8 million francs. It is small, but it combines Impressionist brushwork at its best with an almost romantic perception of French village life a century ago: it justifies the relatively high price. But some landscapes, commercially less important, went for a song.

One was a beautiful Provençal landscape in Armand Guillaumin's most original style. Done in shades of mauve, salmon, bluish-green and other colors reminiscent of Henri Rivière's woodcuts, it stands halfway between Impressionism and Fauvism. It was sold for 213,795 francs. Another Guillaumin, a Dutch landscape with windmills, even more original in composition and color scheme, made 356,943 francs.

The Guillaumins were overlooked by many. They needed cleaning, and they were poorly displayed, high up over some furniture, for only a few hours the day before the sale, as is customary at Drouot. Only professionals would have realized that the paint surface was intact and would come out in all its splendor once the grime was removed at minimal cost. David Nahmad, the Syrian-born dealer who commutes between New York, London and Paris, did not miss them. Before long, the Guillaumins will surface again at four or five times the price he paid. Such is the beauty of the Drouot system for those who know their way about it. ■

An Intimate Celebration of Schubert

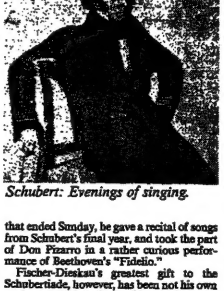
by Geoffrey Wheatcroft

HOHENEMS, Austria — The province of Vorarlberg lies at the tadpole's-tail-end of the far west of Austria. It is much closer to Zurich, or even Munich, than to Vienna, this valley of the upper Rhine before it flows into Lake Constance. If they had been allowed to, after World War I the Vorarlbergers would have become a canton of Switzerland, to which the little province geographically belongs.

But Vorarlberg remains part of Austria, and there since 1976 a music festival has been held to celebrate the man who is perhaps the most truly Austrian of composers, Franz Peter Schubert. He alone of the great classical masters was born and bred in Vienna. And in his tragically short life he brought the art of lieder, that most intimate and touching of all kinds of music, to a supreme peak.

"Schubertiades" were what his friends called the evenings they spent with him, playing and singing his music. The Schubertiade at Hohenems is a more public reliving of those evenings.

The Schubertiade was begun by one famous baritone, Hermann Prey, and taken over by another, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau. Now 61, Fischer-Dieskau is still in charge of the Schubertiade, and still sings. At the festival



Schubert: Evenings of singing.

that ended Sunday, he gave a recital of songs from Schubert's final year, and took the part of Don Fizarro in a rather curious performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio."

Fischer-Dieskau's greatest gift to the Schubertiade, however, has been not his own performances but the way in which, under his aegis and under the administration of Gerd Nachbauer, many of the finest performers of the age have been assembled in this remote Alpine Valley for a fortnight each June.

Schubert's distinguishing characteristic as a musician — shared with Haydn, but in contrast to Mozart or Beethoven — was that he was no virtuoso performer. For that reason he never really pulled off the true virtuosic forms, opera or concerto, but put his heart into more private music — sonata and song. Here we hear them in proper intimacy. The palace of Hohenems, itself no more than an overgrown village sheltering beneath a huge rock outcrop, has one quite small room, the Rittersaal, where this year Alfred Brendel played piano quintets by Mozart and Beethoven — the range of the festival now extends to cover Schubert's great predecessors and successors — as well as Schubert. And there, as wonderful contrasts in pianism, were Claudio Arrau, now in his 80s but still able to teach younger musicians a thing or two, and the Hungarian András Schiff.

In this hall some, but not all, of the Schubertiade's lieder recitals were also given. The festival is outgrowing the lovely old palace — even its more capacious courtyard, where some recitals are given — and the bigger box-office draws now perform a few miles to the south in the unlovely municipal hall at Feldkirch. Fischer-Dieskau apart, this year a remarkable array of singers were on display.

Dame Janet Baker sang Schubert, Mahler and Schumann with her usual intense, intensely controlled emotion. Almost as if to show how different lieder performing styles can be, Christa Ludwig sang sassily and Brigitte Fassbaender haughtily. These three mezzos — each, in her way, with a bewitching voice — display among them virtually every variety possible of interpretive nuance and color.

Perhaps the most sought-after lieder singer of the age is the East German Peter Schreier. He warmed up as Florestan in "Fidelio." Someone thought it a good idea to dispense with the opera's usual dialogue and instead to write a pretentious "narration" for the jailer, Rocco, spoken by an actor.

Any resulting bad temper, however, could not survive Schreier's astonishing "Die schöne Müllerin." His performing is, at first, ice-cold and remote (though that is itself a happy relief from the gesticulation and affected pouncing on words and syllables that some lieder singers take for style), but the hoarding cycle becomes with Schreier a draining and shattering experience.

Even with no music, however, this would be one of the best places in Europe for a holiday, with limitless hill-walking, and even one good restaurant in the hill village at Schwarzenberg. All the same, it is to be hoped that the Schubertiade will never forget its origins in the privacy and intimacy of a Vienna apartment. ■

Geoffrey Wheatcroft is a London-based journalist, author of "The Randlords" and opera critic of The Tatler magazine.

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

ENGLAND

LONDON:
•Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To Aug. 10: Cecil Beaton: A retrospective of the photographer's work.
— To July 28: Feeling Through Form: Works by eight contemporary British sculptors.
•British Museum (tel:636.15.55).
— To Aug. 17: Florentine Drawings of the 16th century.
— To Feb. 15: Archaeology in Britain: New Views of the Past; discoveries and achievments of the past 40 years.
•Institute of Contemporary History and Wiener Library (tel: 636.72.47).
— To July 8: The 1936 Olympic Games in Hitler's Germany.
•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To July 20: Eight paintings by New York artist Terry Winters.
— To Aug. 31: Prints and sculpture, 1984-86, by Barry Flanagan.
— To Aug. 10: Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980): Over 200 paintings are exhibited in this retrospective marking the centenary of Kokoschka's birth.
— To Aug. 31: Jasper Johns: "Savarin" monotypes.
•Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
To Aug. 31: American Potters Today.

FRANCE

PARIS:
•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Aug. 24: Recent works by Toni Grand and Enzo Cucchi.
— To Oct. 13: A showing of 250 works of sculpture from between the years 1900-1970, entitled, What is modern sculpture?
•Hotel de Ville, Salle Saint-Jean (tel: 42.76.51.53).
— To Aug. 24: George Grosz in Berlin: 150 works by the caricaturist and satirical artist from his years in Berlin, 1912-1932.
•Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 42.97.27.00).
— To Sept. 6: Three Centuries of Spanish-American Gold and Silver Work; 17th-19th century works from the Fernandez-Blanco museum in Buenos-Aires.
•Musée Bourdelle (tel: 45.48.67.27).
— To Sept. 28: Arbit Blatas and the School of Paris.
•Musée Cernuschi (tel: 45.63.50.75).
— To Oct. 12: Animal art motifs in Japan from the the time the Shoguns, 18th-19th centuries.
•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To Sept. 21: African and Oceanic Masks and Sculpture: 110 works from a private collection.
— To Aug. 10: Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980): Over 200 paintings are exhibited in this retrospective marking the centenary of Kokoschka's birth.
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GERMANY

BONN:
•Rheinisches Landesmuseum (tel: 63.21.58).
— To July 13: Fashion photography in France: includes works by Von Horvat, Hupner, Tourdjman.
DUSSELDORF:
•Kunstmuseum (tel: 899.24.60).
— To Oct. The Passion: 60 Drawings by German expressionist Otto Pankok from the 1930s.
•Stadtmuseum (tel: 899.61.70).
— To Aug. 17: Paintings and drawings by Carl Barth (1896-1976).
MUNICH:
•Neue Pinakothek, Staatsgemäldesammlungen (tel: 23.80.50).
— To Aug. 10: In Search of the Golden Age: Dutch painting from the first half of the 19th century, from European museums and collections.
STUTTGART:
•Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
— To Aug. 10: 200 drawings, and 11 sculptures by the Greek artist Joannis Avramidis.

IRELAND

DUBLIN:
•Royal Dublin Society Exhibition Center
— July 12, 13: An exhibition of 300 vintage motor cars of the last 100 years.

ITALY

FLORENCE:
•Museo Alinari, Palazzo Rucellai.
— To July 15: Ruskin's Florence: Daguerrotypes of Tuscany and Veneto from the Ruskin collection.
•Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40).
— To Sept. 7: Sacred and profane views of Mary Magdalene by artists from the middle ages to the 20th century: Giotto, Titian and de Chirico figure among 134 works.
MILAN:
•Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13).
— To Sept. 8: An exhibition of French art of the past 25 years, with works by Dubuffet, Picasso, Klein, Adami, and others.
ROME:
•Palazzo Braschi (tel: 687.58.80).
— To Aug. 15: Roma 1934: Rome's artistic and cultural life of the period, with works by Balla, de Chirico and contemporaries.
•Palazzo Venezia, (tel: 679.88.65).
— To July 27: Jordanian mosaics of the 6th to the 8th centuries on exhibit for the first time. Floor and pavement mosaics present religious motifs, hunting and domestic scenes.
•Museo Nazionale delle Arte Tradizioni.
— To Nov. 30: Nearly 500 works of 19th century gold- and silver-work by Italian craftsmen.
VENICE:
•Ca' Pesaro.
— To Oct. 5: Private collections from Europe and North America contribute to an exhibition of 160 works by Swiss artist Paul Klee: on view are works ranging from 1896 to 1940, the year of the artist's death.
•Palazzo Grassi, (tel: 710.711)
— To Oct. 12: Futurismo & Futurismi. A comprehensive review of the various aspects of the Futurist movement.

SWITZERLAND

MARTIGNY:
•Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 026.39.78).
To Nov. 2: Over 200 works by Alberto Giacometti, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the artist's death.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK:
•Whitney Museum of American Art, Madison Avenue at 75th Street (tel. 570.36.00).
— To Aug.31: Shaker Design: Textiles, tools, household objects, and graphics from Shaker communities in the U.S. 125 items from the turn of the century period.

DOONESBURY

هكذا من الأصل

ixed Biennale

by Michael Gibson

ENICE — The Venice Biennale, although it does little to clear the air of the ambiguities and non sequi- tors of its theme, "Art and Science," s whole a pleasant and interesting

are some very effective sections in nale's central pavilion, especially the devoted to representations of space tive and beyond) and the post-Re- e curio cabinet, the Wunderkam- ich has assembled a wide range of precious and poetic oddities that nissance people enjoyed gather- onder at and study.

g the latter is a fascinating and t macabre basilisk, which is in fact ntury taxidermist's forgery. It has a man head, clawed hands and a fish stood in the cabinet of Giovanni o Tessari as a rare specimen of this dragonlike reptile. The contents of -century cabinet were assembled for nale by Paolo Tessari, a descendent riginal owner. Other curiosities in- 17th-century cherry pit engraved re than 100 heads and mounted ring of enameled gold set with stones, and a mandrake root that belonged to Lucrezia Borgia and it carved into a human form.

tractive aspect of all this is that it the capacity for wonder that has layed such an important role in the ment of science. Hence it fits quite to the "Art and Science" theme of nale, which runs through Sept. 28.

ction devoted to the representation stresses the development of perspec- ing the Renaissance with a number guing installations demonstrating geometry of perspective developed hat period and how it evolved to- s Baroque. The most spectacular full-scale reconstruction of a 17th- trompe l'oeil gallery designed by o Borromini for the Palazzo Spada to allow the host, standing on the o appear twice as large as life.

ontemporary part of this section, is not as easy to handle, consider- t attempts to deal with such visually e subjects as Einstein's theory of It does include such attractive Wen-Ying Tsai's "Upward Falling in which strobe lights create the hat the drops of water are rising, nas Shannon's "Compass of Love," a monumental compass needle the roof beam hovers a few inches above Despite the unresolved difficulties to the modern part, the section is e most satisfying.

tional pavilions are, as usual, a

nited States is presenting works by ogachi, but the decision to display ures together with his paper lantern ight easily lead visitors to perceive as something merely decorative. applies to the carved stone slide de in front of the pavilion.

The West Germans are showing large works by Sigmar Polke, which include gold leaf and have an unexpected Oriental beauty to them. His Paris gallery says that he paints with nitroglycerin, but the gallery appears to be unable to elaborate on this.

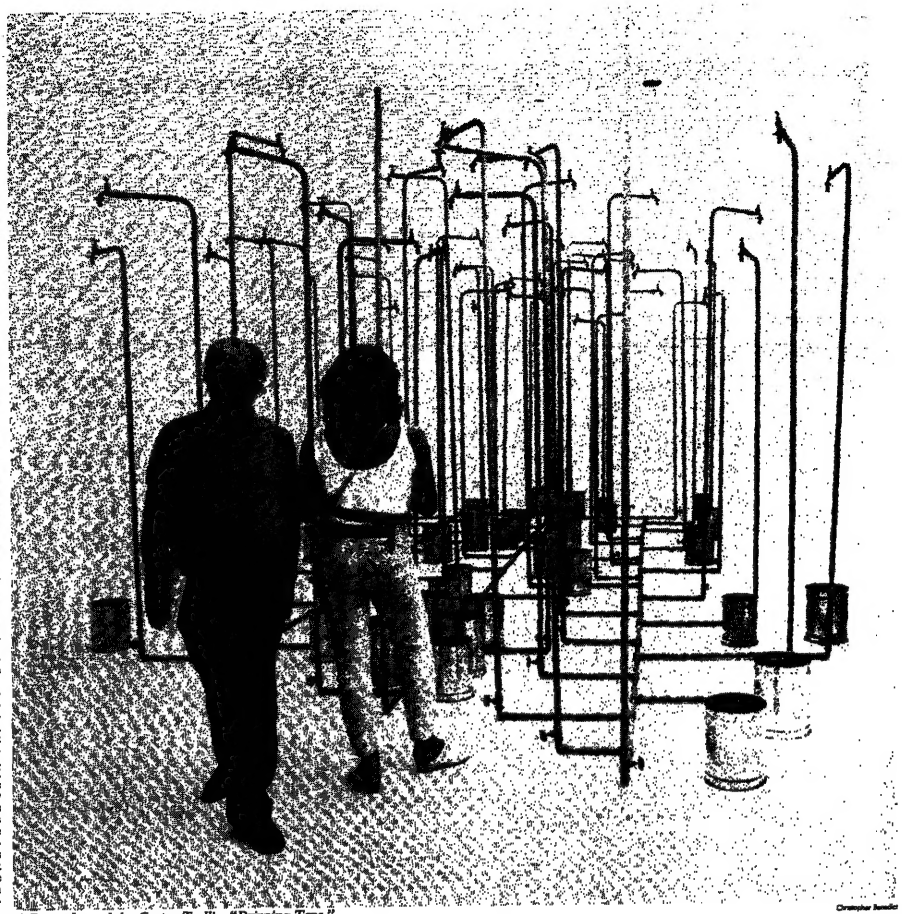
The French have had their pavilion redone by the vertical stripe man, Daniel Buren — white stripes alternating with mirrors on the outside, plaster with brick or colors on the inside, a perfect setting for a cool fashion show. Buren's current success (his striped-columns installation in the courtyard of the Palais Royal in Paris stirred much controversy) seems comparable to that of the ascetic who has spent 20 years on the top of a pillar. At this point, he has somehow managed his transition from art to mere decoration. Since Buren occupies the whole pavilion, other French artists, including Christian Boltanski, are being presented in Venice's former prison on the Riva degli Schiavoni.

The Austrians are showing polished, knobbly abstract sculptures by Karl Prantl and vigorously talented drawings in color and in black and white by the Austrian ecological artist Max Peintner.

The Soviet exhibition is predictably conservative but is presenting some scale models of theater sets, which are very striking.

In addition to the central exhibition held in the Biennale gardens, some sections are located in the Palasport (a gymnasium and sport center a five-minute walk away), where part of the "Science of Color" exhibition has been installed, and the Arsenal, a handsome old brick building with stone pillars, where the second part of "Color" is located, along with a section devoted to younger artists entitled "Aperto 86" and one called "Technology and Informatics," which features computers and the like. The "Color" section has undertaken a difficult task. The works that illustrate the theoretical approach to color are didactic and rather pedantic, far from being the most interesting visually. They range from works of the generally austere Constructivist movement through Josef Albers and Victor Vasarely to the juicier American colorists of this century. There is a single painting by Mark Rothko, and this inevitable paucity suggests how unsatisfactory such an exhibition must be both for the eye and for the mind.

The section devoted to computers includes a large room, in which ranks of computers and screens receive works and communications from various countries via satellite. One notices, on the whole, that "science," in this context, means "technology," which is not quite the same thing. A number of artists use recent technological means in more or less effective and poetic ways. The most effective are those that allow the viewer to forget the technology. There is no ambiguity here, because, while the means may be highly technical, the results generate a pleasure and wonder that require no understanding of the technical issues. This is the case with Bill Viola's video environment devoted to the poems of Saint John of the Cross, or David Rokeby's installation in which the visitors' movements, captured video cameras, are translated into music by a computer and a synthesizer.



A Biennale work by Costas Tsollis: "Dripping Taps."

Christopher Bennett

hilip Johnson's 'Presence'

by Paul Goldberger

EW YORK — Is there anything to say about Philip Johnson that has not been said? No architect in our time has achieved greater co- Johnson is known to art historians known to cabdrivers; he is written scholarly journals and he is written popular magazines.

about to turn 80 — he was born on 906 — and he remains active, along partner John Burgee, turning out s that seem as much on the edge of ural taste as ever. Johnson, unlike lebrated people, is not merely fam- being famous; his celebrity has al- its roots in his work. His buildings de people talk about him, from the gs of his career when he was Ludwig n der Rohe's great acolyte to the cent phases, when he and Burgee ought the post-Modern style of his- call into the mainstream of Ameri- mercial architecture.

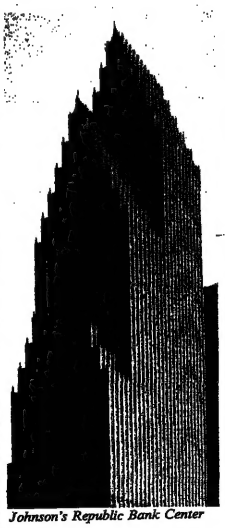
on was 72 when, in 1978, he and nveiled their design for the Ameri- ephone & Telegraph Building on Avenue in New York; that alone is ng of an achievement, even granting hitects' careers tend to be slow to and long to last.

the AT&T Building is but one of a on of buildings from Johnson and that have had significant impact on erican landscape. It is not, in fact, the st of them, but it stands as the beginning of this phase of John- rk. It is not an accident, then, that a Johnson's and Burgee's work just ed by Rizzoli has a drawing of the Building on its cover — it has become of Johnson's career, by now as close- tified with him as his great Glass in New Canaan, Connecticut, from

now possible to evaluate his post- buildings as a group. They have common except that they all emerge e basic premise that architecture is que and romantic, not rationalist, t the re-use and re-interpretation of al form is a valid means of architec- pression in our time.

may seem unexceptional premises, he mid-1970s, as Johnson and Burgee o move toward them, they were as as International Style Modernism, Johnson used to embrace, once was. a key to Johnson's sensibility — he er been fully comfortable with the ng taste of his profession, and has pushed it aside, first toward Modern- d then, as Modernism became the hed style, away from it.

hilip Johnson but a figure of fashion, a maker of trends for their own sake? nd of fashion, obviously, and he can out as skillfully as a bloodhound, but o intelligent to pursue it for its own ne. Johnson, who began his profes- areer as a historian, critic and curator itecture, is not a great designer. He is poet that James Stirling is, or Aratta or Robert Venturi. His sensibility is at of the critic, looking constantly, ing, thinking, comparing. He has a y and an enthusiasm that seem more a 30-year-old than an octogenarian;



Johnson's Republic Bank Center

he is an architectural experimenter and commentator as much as he is an artist.

The result of all this is that his architecture is about other architecture more than it is pure art in itself. In a sense, Johnson's nimble, lively curiosity has never really left the scholarly world where it first began to explore architecture; he just pursues his curiosity through the drawing board more than through the written word.

What kind of buildings does this give us? Sometimes very fine ones, sometimes disappointing ones, on rare occasion some truly great ones. But in almost every case Johnson's buildings have behind them an idea that is better expressed in words than in pure, poetic form — they are a kind of verbal architecture, so to speak. Still, there is no Philip Johnson building that is not interesting on some basic level — even his failures are provocative and intelligent ones, more intriguing then those of many other architects because we sense Johnson grasping at something, even if it did not come off.

The greatest successes of the last few years have, perhaps by coincidence, perhaps by result of Johnson's collaboration with the distinguished developer Gerald D. Hines, tended to be in Houston, Hines's home city. The Republic Bank Center, completed in 1984, is a pink granite tower with stepped-back massing and details reminiscent of Flemish Gothic architecture; it is highly eclectic, and an altogether splendid romantic composition, its profile truly lyrical against the Texas sky. This is in some ways Johnson's most outrageous building, his most startling and unusual, and it is among the most potent works of architecture he has ever produced.

At least its equal is Transco Tower — set in open space in a relatively suburban area — which at 64 stories is perhaps the tallest skyscraper ever built away from a city center. Here, Johnson and Burgee designed a form that evokes the set-back towers of the 1920s in reflective glass; there was no precise model, although John Mead Howells's Panhellenic Tower on First Avenue in New York, now the Beekman Tower Hotel, was a clear inspiration. Transco is a brilliant design, a skyscraper of visual power and richness that manages to forge a natural link between the sensibilities of the 1920s and those of the 1980s.

Houston is also where Johnson's and Burgee's earlier successes, Pennzoil Place and Post Oak Central, were built. It also contains their startling (but impressive, as far as photographs can permit judgment) architecture school for the University of Houston. The record is not so consistent in any other city. In Dallas, a tower called Momentum Place is now rising; an odd mix of masonry and glass with high arches at the base and top, it seems like a casual and somewhat clunky sketch, not a graceful composition at all. But Dallas also has the new Crescent Court, a marvelous confection of French Second Empire construction that is so strongly composed, and so pleasantly detailed, that one easily forgives its basic silliness.

And so on around the country. In Denver, the United Bank Center is a failed experiment in running the "skin," or covering, of a skyscraper across a rounded top as if it were wallpaper, which comes off merely as gimmicky. In Boston, a similar idea fares no better at International Place, a cluster of towers with clashing skins intended to look like a small village. Once again, there is an idea that can neatly be summarized in a catch phrase, and it cannot by itself carry the day.

There are other successes, too, however. In San Francisco, 580 California Street, a pleasantly medium-sized building of stone in the financial district, with a mansard roof of glass, brings the classicism of the AT&T Building to a more fully resolved composition. In Pittsburgh, the PPG Tower, which attempts to evoke the neo-Gothic tower of the Houses of Parliament in glass, can surely rank with Republic Bank in Houston in the category of wild things, yet this, too, has a powerful presence. When you stand before it, you know it is not a joke.

What distinguishes the jokes from the real things? Where does the joking end in Johnson's and Burgee's work and the serious architecture begin? I am not sure that there are really any jokes here, famous and flippant as some of this work may seem at first glance. It is frequently glib, however, and this is where it can most easily be faulted. So much of this recent work is facile, easy.

When it works, it is because Johnson and Burgee have not stopped there, but have gone back to the basics, and been able to make their buildings succeed on more fundamental levels as well. ■

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Japan's Voters Want Manners and Pork-Barrel Clout

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

AKITA PREFECTURE, Japan — It is late afternoon and a white Toyota van is barreling along a narrow country road. From loudspeakers on its roof, a woman's voice thunders across trim farmhouses and rows of brilliant green, newly planted rice. "Thank you very much, we're sorry to trouble you! Please remember Minorikawa! Local man Minorikawa! Please kindly keep him in mind! Thank you very much! Local man Minorikawa!"

It is campaign time in Japan. In the van's front seat rides Hidefumi Minorikawa, a stocky, genial man of 50. He has spent 11 years in the Akita prefecture legislature and now is making a bid for a seat in the lower house of the Diet, or national parliament. His goal is to represent the largely rural second district of Akita prefecture, 275 miles (445 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The candidate's minute-to-minute schedule has been announced in advance and knots of sympathetic farm men and women have gathered at the wayside, many of them wearing the boots and rough trousers of field work. Wearing a blue business suit and flower ribbon, Mr. Minorikawa plunges out, smiles, bows briskly and pumps hands up and down. At some groups a microphone is handed to him and he gives a brief, passionate speech.

"Please send me off to national politics," he begs in his gravel voice. "Please make a real man of this Minorikawa!" Then he hops into the van and is off again.

All around Japan, scenes like this were unfolding ahead of Sunday's election for the 512 seats of the Diet's lower house and half of the upper house's 252 seats. Despite talk of Japan's new international mood, elections remain strictly parochial. Issues such as the strong yen and trade friction arise, rarely, especially in the countryside.

Japanese analysts say the key questions in most voters' minds are: Is this candidate a nice and well-mannered fellow, is he a member of an important group, and could he deliver, pork-barrel style, for my district?

Television exposure is limited by law in Japan. So the candidate whose victory is uncertain, as is the case with this one, must present himself in the flesh to as many people as possible, even if only for a few seconds. It is illegal to go door-to-door (this is supposed to prevent intimidation or money changing hands). Thus the vans and the blaring noise of the loudspeakers.

Under the Japanese system, electoral districts send more than one person to the Diet. In a three-seat district like this one, for instance, each voter will vote for only one name, but there will be three winners, the candidates who come in first, second and third.

The theory is that this assures a voice in Diet for minority opinion and guards against drastic fluctuations in the body's composition.

The system also leads to enormous complexity in decisions facing party strategists.

Large Japanese parties must find several good candidates, forecast how many votes the party can get and how many winners that would allow it, then field only that number of candidates and work to spread the vote evenly among them. Running three candidates when there are only votes enough for two winners could be a disaster, watering down each one's take so that only one actually makes it.

That, in the opinion of some political analysts, is what is happening in this district, with Mr. Minorikawa playing the role of spoiler. There are already two candidates of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party on the slate here, both of them incumbents. Though Mr. Minorikawa was a Liberal Democrat for years, the party has withheld formal endorsement of him, fearing a split.

Not to be deterred, Mr. Minorikawa turned to another institution that the multiseat system has helped spawn, factionalism within the ruling party.

Despite professions of unity and cooperation, at election time ruling party candidates are running against party colleagues as much as they are against the opposition's people. Over the years, parties within parties have sprung up in the Liberal Democratic Party, partly to assist in these contests.

Mr. Minorikawa's campaign headquarters, a prefab building across from the Ohmagari train station, has the hum of well-oiled campaign machines everywhere, but with some distinctly Japanese touches. Women canvass by phone, never asking directly for a vote (one avoids bluntness in Japan), just "kind consideration."

As dark closes in, Mr. Minorikawa is going strong in yet another hamlet. He is without the white gloves that Japanese politicians normally wear as a symbol of hands uncoiled by corruption. Today's job is to shake hands and the touch is more personal without the gloves, an side explains.

"He seems to be very kind," says Toshi Fujii, a middle-aged farmer, as the caravan disappears down from her spot at a crossroads. It is just the reaction a Japanese candidate would like to hear.

The Associated Press

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan cast an absentee ballot in advance of the elections on Sunday.

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Herald Tribune

DENNIS THE MENACE

"ANYHOW, THIS BEATS EATING LIVER AN' SUCCOTASH!"

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH		LOW		
	C	F	C	F	
Alacrne	30	86	18	64	fr
Amsterdam	20	68	13	55	c
Athens	32	90	20	68	fr
Barcelona	26	79	18	64	fr
Belgrade	27	81	16	61	fr
Berlin	24	75	13	55	fr
Brussels	24	75	13	55	fr
Bucharest	27	81	16	61	fr
Budapest	26	79	16	61	c
Copenhagen	18	64	13	55	c
Costa Del Sol	26	80	20	68	fr
Dublin	18	64	11	52	c
Edinburgh	18	64	13	55	c
Florence	29	84	16	61	fr
Frankfurt	26	83	16	61	fr
Geneva	26	79	13	55	fr
Helsinki	22	72	13	55	c
Istanbul	29	84	20	68	fr
Las Palmas	22	72	20	68	c
Lisbon	27	81	18	64	fr
London	24	75	13	55	fr
Madrid	31	91	18	64	fr
Milan	29	84	16	61	fr
Moscow	21	70	6	43	fr
Munich	25	77	13	55	fr
Nice	26	80	20	68	fr
Oslo	21	70	13	55	fr
Paris	27	81	14	57	fr
Prague	26	79	13	55	fr
Reykjavik	14	57	11	52	c
Rome	29	84	18	64	fr
Stockholm	22	72	15	59	c
Strasbourg	29	84	13	55	fr
Vienna	29	84	18	64	c
Warsaw	29	84	13	55	fr
Zurich	29	84	16	61	fr

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	31	88	17	63	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	—
Damascus	17	63	17	63	fr
Jerusalem	29	85	16	61	fr
Tel Aviv	31	88	20	68	fr

OCEANIA

Auckland	12	54	4	43	fr
Sydney	23	73	14	57	sh

c-cloudy; fr-foggy; fr-frost; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; s-sunny.

ASIA

	HIGH		LOW		
	C	F	C	F	
Bangkok	34	93	27	81	c
Beijing	30	86	22	72	c
Hong Kong	29	84	25	77	c
Manila	32	90	24	75	c
New Delhi	36	97	28	82	fr
Seoul	29	84	22	72	fr
Shanghai	33	91	21	70	r
Singapore	31	88	26	79	r
Taipei	31	88	22	72	c
Tokyo	31	88	23	73	c

AFRICA

Algiers	29	84	22	72	c
Cairo	36	97	21	70	fr
Cape Town	17	63	11	52	fr
Casablanca	24	75	16	61	c
Harare	19	66	11	52	c
Lagos	—	—	—	—	—
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	—
Tunis	31	88	23	73	c

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	15	59	10	50	fr
Caracas	31	88	21	70	c
Lima	19	66	15	59	c
Mexico City	26	79	11	52	fr
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	15	64	10	50	fr
Atlanta	31	88	21	70	c
Boston	29	79	13	55	c
Chicago	31	88	18	64	fr
Dallas	31	88	24	75	fr
Denver	31	88	16	61	fr
Detroit	29	84	16	61	fr
Honolulu	31	88	24	75	fr
Houston	31	88	24	75	fr
Los Angeles	29	84	16	61	fr
Miami	31	88	24	75	fr
Minneapolis	33	91	19	66	pc
New Orleans	31	88	24	75	fr
Reno	33	91	14	57	fr
New York	29	84	18	64	c
San Francisco	29	84	14	57	fr
Seattle	29	84	10	50	fr
Toronto	29	84	13	55	fr
Washington	31	88	21	70	fr

ALMANAC: Paris: Temp. 31 — 19 (88 — 66). NEW YORK: Fair, Temp. 31 — 19 (88 — 66). PARIS: Cloudy, Temp. 34 — 13 (75 — 55). ROME: Fair, Temp. 29 — 14 (84 — 61). TEL AVIV: Hot, Temp. 31 — 20 (88 — 68). BANGKOK: Storms, Temp. 34 — 27 (93 — 81). HONG KONG: Rainy, Temp. 30 — 26 (86 — 79). MANILA: Storms, Temp. 32 — 24 (90 — 75). SEOUL: Rain, Temp. 31 — 14 (75 — 61). SINGAPORE: Stormy, Temp. 32 — 23 (84 — 73). TOKYO: Rainy, Temp. 33 — 18 (73 — 64).

SATURDAY'S FORECAST: **BONN:** Cloudy, Temp. 22 — 12 (72 — 54). **FRANKFURT:** Stormy, Temp. 24 — 14 (75 — 57). **LONDON:** Cloudy, Temp. 22 — 12 (72 — 54). **MADRID:** Fair, Temp. 31 — 19 (88 — 66). **MILAN:** Fair, Temp. 30 — 16 (86 — 61). **PARIS:** Cloudy, Temp. 34 — 13 (75 — 55). **ROME:** Fair, Temp. 29 — 14 (84 — 61). **TEL AVIV:** Hot, Temp. 32 — 18 (91 — 64). **BANGKOK:** Storms, Temp. 32 — 27 (91 — 81). **HONG KONG:** Rainy, Temp. 32 — 26 (90 — 79). **MANILA:** Storms, Temp. 32 — 24 (90 — 75). **SEOUL:** Rain, Temp. 31 — 14 (88 — 57). **SINGAPORE:** Stormy, Temp. 32 — 23 (84 — 73). **TOKYO:** Rainy, Temp. 33 — 18 (73 — 64).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse July 4

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	570	575.50
AKZO Holding	84	84.50
Amrobank	109.40	109.80
Amro	67.20	66.40
Ahold	99.20	99.30
Boskalis	77.40	77.30
Cebuco Rubber	11.10	11.20
Dutch Bank	237.50	237.50
DRG	37	37
Buehrmann ?	297.50	297.50
Caland Hldg	116.50	119
Elsevier-NDU	41	39
Hoogovens	37	37
Gist Brocades	38.40	38.50
Heineken	177	177
Hoogovens	111.80	112.40
KLM	46.70	46.60
Naarden	83.90	83.30
Nat Nederl	98.50	98.50
Nedlloyd	173	173
NMB	203.50	204
Oce Van der G	510.50	514
Pakhoed	33.50	33
Philips	31	30.40
Robeco	94.10	94.30
Rodamco	129.90	129.80
Rolinco	85.50	84.50
Royal Dutch	60.30	59.10
Unilever	306.30	306.30
Wessanen	34	34.50
VMF Stork	33.50	33.50
VNU	37	37

AMP,CBS Gen'l Index : 292.40
Previous : 291.80

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3890	3920
Bekaert	11920	11700
Cockerill	152	148.50
Cofinex	4500	4520
CBR Ciment	4600	4590
Gb-Inno-BM	7530	7550
Fabrimet	4250	4250
Gevaert	6940	6950
Hoboken	12500	12500
Interbrew	5250	5250
Kredietbank	14000	14075
Solvay	7750	7750
Tractebel	7000	7000
Sec Generale	6000	6000
Wagons	2950	2950
Bekaert	7750	7740
Fortlim Elec	2000	2000
UCB	8330	8350
Worms	3410	3410
Vielle Montagne	5500	5500

Current Stock Index : 3733.33
Previous : 3697.72

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	200	201
Allianz Vers	1725	1730
Altana	370	365
BASF	247	247.50
Bayer	253	253
Bayr. Hypo bank	360	360
Bayr. Vereinsbank	351	344
BMW	540.50	544
SHP-Bank	498	503
Commerzbank	237	237
Continental	205	207
Daimler-Benz	1275	1310
Degussa	317	317
Deutsche Bank	741.50	743
Deutsche Bank	492	495
Dresdner Bank	253	251
Hoechst	246	247.50
Hoechst	263.10	264.50
Karstadt	340	340
Kaufhof	245	247
Kloeckner H-D	227.50	231
Kloeckner Werke	75	75.50
Krupp Stahl	180	181
Lufthansa	97	97.50
Lufthansa	48	48
MAN	219.50	221.20
Mannesmann	187	190.50
Munich Rueck	1230	1230
Nixdorf	570.50	573
Pwa	375	375
Porsche	610	610
Preussag	320	320
RWE	312.50	314
Schering	616	614
Siemens	613	617
Thyssen	99	100.50
Veba	247.50	248.50
Vereinsgewerk	317	317
Volkswagen	342	343

Commerzbank Index : 1647.40
Previous : 1656.80

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	17.90	18
Cathay Pacific	8.40	8.40
Chung Kong	30.50	30.40
China Light	14.50	14.50
Green Island	7.25	7.25
Hong Kong Bank	24.50	24.50
Hongkong Land	5.15	5.175
Hutchison	40.50	40.50
HK Electric	6.60	6.75
HK Realty A	3.25	3.25
HK Hotels	35.75	35.50
HK Land	9.75	9.75
HK Shang Bank	8.75	8.50
HK Telephone	11.60	11.60
HK Tourmost	3.025	4
HK Wharf	16.25	16.50
Hutch Whampoa	36.75	36.50
Jardine	41.50	41
Jardine Sec	12.50	12.50
Jardine Motor	15.50	15.50
Miramar Hotel	3.70	3.70
New World	12.50	12.50
SHK Props	12.40	12.60
Shaw	3.7	3.75
Swire Pacific A	11.90	12
Tai Cheung	3.45	3.45
Wing On Co	1.40	1.38
Winsor	2.50	2.50
World Int'l	2.625	2.65

Hang Seng Index : 1796.74
Previous : 1797.26

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
ABCI	1180	1180
Amgold	2000	2000
Anglo Am Gold	94000	94000
Anglo Am Ind	3400	3400
Barlow	1700	1750
Buffelsfontein	1000	1000
De Beers	1020	1070
Drefontein	2000	2000
Freegold	338	338
Harmony	2200	2300
Hartebeest	4000	4000
Kloof	2340	2380
Middle	630	630
Rustenburg	1775	1800
Rustplat	2000	2000
SA Breweries	1100	1100
SF Helena	1300	1320
Vaal	2000	2000
Welkom	2040	2050

Commercial Stock Index : 1494.50
Previous : 1488.84

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	34400	34500
Cementerie	2600	2600
Cir	2400	2400
Cred Ital	2180	2170
Dalmine	1000	1000
Fiat priv	16500	16500
Fiat risp	12800	12750
Finmeccanica	1000	1000
Ferfin	29000	29000
Generali	38000	38000
Gilardini	2500	2500
Italcementi	43000	43000
Olivetti	7000	7000
Pirelli	3170	3270
Rinascente	2000	2000
SIP	1870	1897
SNIA BPD	1000	1000
SPI	3910	3944
Montedison	2000	2000
Standa	4200	4400
Veba	5370	5370

MIB Correct Index : 1394
Previous : 1387

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	499	495
Alsthom Atl.	121	121
Aquitaine	142	142
Bancaire	1710	1705
Bic	1140	1140
Bouygues	1000	1000
Boussois	1000	1000
Cdf Chimie	1000	1000
Cerus	1000	1000
Chargeurs	1000	1000
Cofacet	1000	1000
Dgt	1000	1000
Dumez	1000	1000
Eff-Allphine	1000	1000
Elf Aquit	1000	1000
Gen Eaux	1000	1000
Imetal	1000	1000
Lafarge Coppee	1000	1000
Lagardere	1000	1000
Legrand	1000	1000
Lofac	1000	1000
Lyonnaise	1000	1000
Matra	1000	1000
Michelin	1000	1000
Moulinex	1000	1000
Pechiney	1000	1000
Pernod Ricard	1000	1000
Peugeot	1000	1000
Poliet	1000	1000
Rhone Poulenc	1000	1000
Saint Gobain	1000	1000
Sagem	1000	1000
Sanofi	1000	1000
Sautier	1000	1000
Sefimeg	1000	1000
Sekurit	1000	1000
Skis Rossignol	1000	1000
Telemecanique	1000	1000
Thomson CSF	1000	1000
Tf1	1000	1000
CAC Index : 272.60
Previous : 272.39		

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.12	3.41
City Dev	4.78	4.78
Dairy Farm	2.90	2.90
Fraser Neave	2.30	2.33
Hong Leong	2.70	2.70
Hong Kong	1.90	1.77
Inchcape	1.40	1.40
Lum Chang	0.90	0.90
Overseas Bank	3.40	3.40
OCBC	7.25	7.27
Sime Darby	2.50	2.50
Singapore Airlines	5.10	5.10
Shaw Land	3.70	3.66
Sing Land	5.00	5.00
Sing Press	7.10	7.15
S Malaysia	1.10	1.13
Tat Lee	1.20	1.20
UOB	5.50	5.50
United Overseas	1.81	1.86

Straits Times Ind Index : 770.73
Previous : 776.06

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	204	206
Alfa Laval	302	301
Atlas	303	303
Volvo	160	161
Alvis Cocos	161	161
Asea	360	360
Boliden	238	N.Q.
Esselte	250	250
Ericsson	261	249
Esselte	N.Q.	250
Fermenta	143	146
Gambro Bolag	150	150
Hennes & Mauritz	Susp.	249
Hufvudstaden	170	170
Industri Cherm	1720	1720
Incentive	150	150
Kabi	150	150
Lorbon Marine	139	139
Nordbanken	150	150
Pharmacia	Susp.	249
Saab Scania	150	150
Sandvik	159	N.Q.
Skandia	150	150
SKF	267	260
Stora Kopparberg	150	150
Swedish Match	150	150
Volvo	160	161

Affaersvaerlden Index : 480.38
Previous : 480.34

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
AGC	3.40	3.33
ANZ	4.54	4.47
BHP	8.54	8.40
Boral	2.90	2.87
Brookhollow	1.75	1.75
BTR	2.40	2.36
CRA	2.50	2.50
CSR	2.80	2.80
Coles	3.30	3.33
Comm Ins Nl	3.50	3.50
ACI Australia	2.40	2.40
Dunlop	1.60	1.60
MIM	2.34	2.36
Nat Aust Bank	5.00	5.00
News Corp	10.10	10.10
N Broken Hill	4.70	4.70
Pacifidom	1.20	1.20
Pan Cont Trust	1.20	1.20
Santos	3.40	3.40
Stockland	2.60	2.60
Western Mining	2.80	2.84
Westpac Banking	3.00	3.00
Woodside	1.85	1.86

All Ordinaries Index : 1145.10
Previous : 1135.80

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1460	1460
Bridgestone	1000	1000
Canon	1000	1000
Casio	1000	1000
Citizen	1000	1000
Dai Nippon Print	1000	1000
Daiwa Securities	1000	1000
Fanuc	1000	1000
Fujitsu	1000	1000
Fuji Bank	1000	1000
Hitachi Cable	1000	1000
Honda	1000	1000
Japan Air Lines	1000	1000
Kajima	1000	1000
Kansai Power	1000	1000
Kawasaki Steel	1000	1000
Kirin Brewery	1000	1000
Komatsu	1000	1000
Kubota	1000	1000
Kyocera	1000	1000
Matsushita Elec Ind	1000	1000
Matsushita Elec Works	1000	1000
Mitsubishi Bank	1000	1000
Mitsubishi Chem	1000	1000
Mitsubishi Elec	1000	1000
Mitsubishi Heavy	1000	1000
Mitsubishi Corp	1000	1000
Mitsui and Co	1000	1000
Mitsukoshi	1000	1000
Nippon Oil	1000	1000
Nissan	1000	1000
NGK Insulators	1000	1000
Nikko Sec	1000	1000
Nippon Gakki	1000	1000
Nippon Steel	1000	1000
Nippon Yusen	1000	1000
Nippon Shinpan	1000	1000
Nippon Suisan	1000	1000
Nissan Motors	1000	1000
Nomura Sec	2000	2000
Olympus	1000	1000
Pioneer	2170	2200
Sanyo	1000	1000
Sharp	1000	1000
Shimizu	1000	1000
Shiseido	1000	1000
Shinetsu Chemical	1000	1000
Sumitomo Bank	1000	1000
Sumitomo Chem	1000	1000
Sumitomo Marine	1000	1000
Sumitomo Metal	1000	1000
Taisei Corp	1000	1000
Takeda Chem	1000	1000
Tokyo Marine	1000	1000
Tokyo Elec. Power	4000	4000
Tokyo Printing	1000	1000
Toray Ind	1000	1000
Toshiba	1000	1000
Toyota	1000	1000
Yamaichi Sec	1000	1000

Nikkei 225 : 13397.23
Previous : 13371.98
New Index : 1393.31
Previous : 1383.52

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7000	7000
Alusuisse	680	680
Ascom	2400	2400
Bank Leu	3475	3475
Cibo Geigy	2510	2505
Cibo-Geigy	1910	1910
Electrowatt	2325	2325
Holderbank	3500	3500
Jacob Suchard	5725	5800
Jelmoli	1700	1700
Landis Gyr	1880	1870
Maag	5500	5500
Mikron	1600	1600
Nestle	4310	4310
Pirelli Int'l	350	350
Publicitas	3175	3175
Sandoz	12100	12100
Sandoz Bearer	2100	2100
Schindler	4800	4800
Sibra	400	395
Sulzer	4350	4350
Sulzer Int'l	1350	1350
Swiss Bank	2100	2100
Swiss Reinsurance	3950	3950
Swiss Volksbank	2325	2325
Union Bank	5750	5750
Winterthur	3500	3500
Zurich Ins	3350	3350

SBC Index : 436.50
Previous : 436.20

N.Q.- not quoted; N.A.- not available; xd - ex-dividend.

Toronto *July 3*

Canadian stocks via AP

Index Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1750 AbitPrce	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
1000 Agnico-E	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
1000 Agnico-E	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	
1000 Alcan Alu	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
2000 Alt Energy	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
1000 Alta Nat Gs	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
1000 Amdel Inc	5½	5½	5½	
1000 Asbestos Sr	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1000 Ashland Ind	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1000 Bank Montr	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
1000 Bank Nova S	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
1000 Bell Canada	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
1000 Bell Cdn Int	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
1000 Bell Nordq

s Index
Eurobond markets P.31
Foreign exchange P.31
Gold markets P.31
Interest rates P.31
Market research P.31
Options P.31
OTC stocks P.31
Over-the-counter markets P.31

ECONOMIC SCENE

ng-Pong Trade Effects ise Pressure on Japan

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ricochet effects in global trade are intensifying international protectionist pressures, most recently in Europe, adding a fresh note of urgency to the need for Japan to open its market to more from the rest of the world.

atest evidence of trade deflection is coming from the 12-*European Community*, the world's biggest trading bloc. ays that Japanese companies are trying to make up for lost the United States by exporting more to Europe. uropean authorities, facing 50-percent-higher joblessness the United States, are

about more unem- st as a result of im- d they are threaten- h curbs against Japan, *bouncing of exports* ountry to country is y as old as trade itself. st years it has become s of contention among

The choice now is between fresh negotiations or escalating restrictions.

In postwar memory s the combat been as sharp as today.

chief reason is the long period of sluggish trade and ic growth, which means fewer buyers for the exports. easier to avoid this problem in a period of higher growth," robert D. Hormats, vice president of Goldman, Sachs &

e extent that one or two countries now protect their , others become more vulnerable. Political pressure for on to preserve jobs then becomes overwhelming. choice now, many experts say, is between a fresh start to e a general reduction of barriers or escalating restrictions.

RLY in the decade, U.S. auto and steel producers com- plained that barriers in Western Europe were deflecting apanese cars and steel to the United States. Although gion did not take up the complaints, both industries later d to win some protection.

the Multi-Fiber Agreement was tightened in the late Europe insisted on tougher textile curbs against develop- ntries to catch up with the United States, which already seven restrictions. The Europeans were worried that if t not tighten their import controls as much as the United hey would receive the castoffs.

inside the European Community, ricocheting exports are of dissension. When Italy and France tighten curbs Japanese cars, the Toyotas and Nissans flow into West y, causing German industry to complain.

de Clerq, the community's Commissioner for External ns, is now particularly upset by the sharp increase in e exports to Europe, against what has been a decline in nity exports to Japan.

seminar in Annapolis, Maryland, last Tuesday he reported dollar terms Japan's exports to Europe rose 27.9 percent in five months of this year, compared with only 3-percent to the United States.

n terms, Japanese exports to the EC were up by 9.8 , and imports from the community fell slightly during the eriod. "This is a worrying trend," Mr. de Clerq warned. ing to shift those exports has been the dramatic change in exchange rates. The yen has increased 40 percent against ar and only 15 percent against the currencies of Western . In Europe, Japanese products generally are still attrac- tive.

Europeans already have taken a number of trade actions Japan. In addition to the steel and auto curbs, they have

See TRADE, Page 12

Leo AB Subject of Takeover

Pharmacia Will Buy 85% Stake

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Pharmacia AB, the Swedish drugs firm, said Friday that it was taking over another pharmaceutical company, Leo AB, in a 3-billion kronor ($425-million) agreement.

Pharmacia said it was buying an 85-percent controlling stake in the much smaller Leo from AB Volvo, Sweden's biggest industrial group.

Pharmacia said it would operate Leo, now a subsidiary of Sonesson AB, a diversified engineering company, as a consolidated unit after the takeover.

The merger is Volvo's second involvement this year in moves to reshape the prestigious Swedish drug industry. Volvo's chairman, Pehr Gyllenhammar, said Volvo's aim was to create an internationally competitive biotechnology group in Sweden.

Under the agreement, Volvo's share in Pharmacia, Sweden's largest privately-owned drug company, will also increase from 26.8 percent to 31 percent of voting rights.

Pharmacia said it will pay for the stock through a share issue. It said it was also making an offer to the remaining shareholders in Leo at an average value of 200 kronor per share.

Leo traded Thursday at 180 kronor per share on the Stockholm bourse. Pharmacia's stock surged 19 kronor Thursday to close at 249 because of rumors that the company would announce a takeover.

Trading in Pharmacia, Sonesson and Leo was suspended on the Stockholm Bourse Friday at the companies' request.

Pharmacia's president, Erik Danielsson, said the takeover would particularly benefit cancer research projects. Leo is best known for its anti-smoking nicotine-based chewing gum.

The merger will also strengthen group finances, making it possible to launch large-scale research and development programs, Mr. Danielsson said.

An earlier attempt to create a Swedish drugs giant failed in February after an agreement between Volvo and the Fermenta AB biotechnology group fell through.

The complex agreement, which also involved Leo and Pharmacia, collapsed after Fermenta's founder and chairman, Refaat el-Sayed, admitted lying about his academic qualifications.

U.S. Motives for Reform Questioned

Will Enthusiasm Last if Domestic Economy Improves?

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The list of participants was a Who's Who of international economists, university professors as well as those in the private sector, and an impressive array of central bankers.

They gathered in Zurich last weekend to discuss with an almost equally glittering array of politicians the need for greater stability in exchange rates, more international coordination of economic policy and reform of the international monetary system.

There was a broad-based consensus on the desire for more *stable exchange rates and policy* coordination. As might be expected, the discussion on reform was a babel of conflicting views.

However, among the non-U.S. participants and especially among the central bankers, there ran a surprising consensus: Skepticism about the durability of Washington's willingness to accept reform and mistrust about its motives for wanting it.

None of the speakers openly accused Washington of being untrustworthy. But it was not far from the surface.

"If we commit ourselves too far in an exchange-rate concertion system," said Michel Camdessus, governor of the Bank of France, "one could fear that one of our countries would not play the game and try to escape the internal adjustment process by heading toward the competitive depreciation of its exchange rate. It would of course be very dangerous if it were the *most important of us."*

Reuters
Onno Ruding

Camera Press
Michel Camdessus

Starting last Sept. 22, when the United States announced it was abandoning its long years of indifference to the level of the dollar's value against other currencies, the Reagan administration has been exhorting the virtues of international policy coordination. It has been seeking joint action to establish a more realistic value for the dollar and a more coherent set of policies that would facilitate reducing the U.S. trade deficit and permit a reduction in the federal budget deficit without risk of triggering another world recession.

This policy shift was capped at the early-May summit of the seven major industrialized countries in Tokyo, where the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, proposed that the seven *study whether a set of indicators* could be used to signal misalignment of national policies and the need for remedial action.

All this, of course, from an

See REFORM, Page 12

Norsk Upgrades Projections for North Sea Field

Reuters

OSLO — Norsk Hydro AS said Friday that the recoverable reserves of its Oseberg oil field in the North Sea were far higher than previously believed and that 100,000 barrels of crude a day could be added to the field's projected production.

A company spokesman said that Norsk was upgrading the estimated recoverable reserves on the field to 203 million cubic meters (1.28 billion barrels) of crude from 153 million cubic meters.

The spokesman said that the company now was considering a third production platform for the field to add about 100,000 barrels per day to the 240,000 barrels expected to be extracted daily under peak production around 1990.

Oseberg is scheduled to begin test production of about 30,000 barrels per day from a mobile production vessel in August this year, but main field output is not to begin until 1989.

Norsk Hydro said that injection of natural gas from the nearby Troll field would increase recoverable reserves by 12 million cubic meters. Better technical evaluation of reservoir structure would provide the rest of the increase, the Norwegian industrial concern said.

Norway produces about 900,000 barrels per day of crude oil, but Oseberg and the nearby *Gullfaks* field are expected to increase output to about 1.2 million barrels per day by 1992.

Norsk Hydro is the operator of Oseberg, on Blocks 30/6 and 30/9, and owns 13.75 percent.

The government-owned Den Norske Stats Oljeselskap AS has a 63.24-percent share in Oseberg, Saga Petroleum AS holds 8.61 percent, Elf Aquitaine Norge AS has 6.40 percent, Mobil Exploration Norway Inc. has 4.80 percent and Total Marine Norsk AS holds a 3.20-percent share.

China Central Bank to Allow Issuing of Commercial Paper

Reuters

BEIJING — The People's Bank of China will allow the issue of commercial paper in 10 cities for the first time since 1949 to help ease an unprecedented credit squeeze that has halted production in many factories, the China Daily business weekly said Friday.

It said that banks in the 10 cities were urging indebted but creditworthy companies to sign documents to enable creditors to discount the paper with a bank.

The paper cannot be traded outside the banks, the newspaper said, noting that this was one of several measures the central bank was taking to ease a credit shortage that bank officials estimate at 25 billion yuan ($7.83 billion).

The paper said that People's Bank will release five billion yuan for loans.

It quoted a bank official as saying that the squeeze was a result of tighter credit since the second half of 1985. He also cited increasing reliance by companies on bank credit since the government stopped supplying working capital to new projects in 1984 in an effort to force them to use money more efficiently.

The bank official said that low productivity and inept marketing also contributed to slow capital turnover and payment delays.

German Jobless Rate Down 0.1%

Reuters

NUREMBERG — West German unemployment, unadjusted for seasonal factors, fell 1.8 percent to 2.08 million in June from 2.12 million in May, the Federal Labor Office said Friday.

The total represented 8.4 percent of the work force, compared with 8.5 percent in May.

Seasonally adjusted, unemployment fell to 2.23 million in June from 2.25 million in May. The adjusted unemployment rate in May was 8.5 percent, the lowest this year. The rate has fallen from 10.4 percent since January.

U.S., Caymans Sign Legal Aid Treaty

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Cayman Islands have signed a treaty to aid law enforcement efforts in narcotics trafficking, money laundering, tax fraud, insider trading and securities fraud.

It was the first such treaty signed with a Caribbean island. It came only two months after the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, with the cooperation of the Bahamas government, charged Dennis B. Levine, a Wall Street investment banker, with making $12.6 million in illegal profits in the largest insider-trading scheme on record.

The treaty with the Cayman Islands, which covers only acts that are criminal offenses in both countries, was the result of three years of negotiations between the Justice Department and Cayman Islands officials. The treaty was signed after a U.S. court began imposing huge fines on the U.S. branches of banks whose affiliate operations in the Cayman Islands had refused to cooperate with investigators.

Stephen S. Trott, head of the Justice Department's criminal division, said he expected similar agreements with other Caribbean islands, including Jamaica, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Virgin Islands and the Bahamas.

U.S. law enforcement officials *believe that drug traffickers, money* launderers and white-collar criminals have been able to hide illicit profits in these islands, which have strict bank-secrecy laws.

Banks operating in countries with strict bank-secrecy laws are subject to criminal prosecutions if they turn their records over to U.S. enforcement officials. But in the SEC's case against Mr. Levine, a Swiss banking subsidiary in the Bahamas used by Mr. Levine was told by the Bahamian attorney general that he would not prosecute the bank if it cooperated with the SEC investigation.

In recent years, countries with bank-secrecy laws have shown more willingness to cooperate in fighting internationally orchestrated crimes.

"All crime has taken on an international dimension and I think these countries realize it is in their best interest to discourage it within their borders," Mr. Trott said.

Under terms of the agreement, U.S. and Cayman officials will cooperate in providing bank, business and government records; the taking of testimony of depositions of witnesses; searches and seizures of evidence, and the transferring of individuals in custody.

The treaty permits the Cayman Islands to turn over bank records in cases involving tax fraud, false tax statement filings and securities frauds, such as stock manipulation and theft. The treaty will not cover tax evasion, since the Cayman Islands do not have any tax laws.

Currency Rates

Rates — July 3/4

	$	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	Guil.	S.F.	S.Fr.	Yen
[illegible]	2.946	3.73	112.633 *	2.2258 *	2.3417 *	—	2.501 *	176.75 *
[illegible]	2.4679	3.1255	94.374	1.8655	1.9618 *	1.2172	—	147.9
[illegible]	3.1723	3.98	120	2.39	1.4577 *	1.5375 *	1.3514 *	1.3225 *
[illegible]	1.327	—	3.3663	1.6842	1.2255	1.2713	1.0475	1.2725
[illegible]	1.4971.25	1.1255.00	100.00	1.9	—	1.0147	0.8513	1.2
[illegible]	1.4765	1.8447 *	1.7787	1.0425	1.4711.50	1.2447	1.0451	1.2315
[illegible]	4.845	16.725	3.1966	—	4.4468 K	3.2288	16.415 *	3.8275	4.226 *
[illegible]	1.2	2.48.50	34.10	15.38	10.50 *	6.650	243.50 *	97.50	—
[illegible]	1.2025	2.7791	31.75 *	24.915 *	3.1825 *	22.05 *	3.9625 *	—	1.2891 *
[illegible]	0.8977	0.6397	2.1457	0.8977	1.0214.57	2.4148	43.0259	1.3414	100.414
[illegible]	1.1.0427	0.7977	2.5755	0.2966	0.5.	2.2025	32.7711	2.2056	117.2255

*London and Zurich fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. local time. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one hundred (d) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (k) Not quoted (n) N.A.: not available. * new pound: 10,000.1.646*

Dollar Values

	Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$	
[illegible]	0.86	Fin. markka	4.2853	Mex. peso	447.50	Sweden krona	6.7514
[illegible]	1.3741	Greek drac.	136.10	Norw. krone	7.45	Swiz. francs	1.5640
[illegible]	7.8364	Hong Kong $	7.8112	Pak. rupee	20.48	Taiwan $	37.80
[illegible]	44.20	Indian rupee	12.22	Port. escudo	147.50	Thailand $	26.07
[illegible]	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,120.00	Saudi riyal	3.7512	Thai baht	26.192
[illegible]	1.3799	Irish $	0.8175	Sing. $	2.108	Turkish lira	670.25
[illegible]	3.7083	Israeli shek.	1.495	S. Afr. rand	2.5124	UAE dirham	3.673
[illegible]	0.8612	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2972	S. Kor. won	886.10	Venez. bolIv.	18.45
[illegible]	1.25	Malaysian dollar	2.6255				

1.31 Irish £

*Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (other rtnl. currencies). * Other data from Reuters and AP.*

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits — July 4

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
[illegible]	6⅞-7	4 9/16-4 ⅝	4¾-4⅞	10 ⅝-10⅞	7 ⅝-7 ⅞	7⅛-7⅜	6 ⅛
[illegible]	6⅞-6⅞	4 9/16-4 ⅝	4¾-4⅞	10-10⅛	7¼-7⅜	7⅛-7⅜	6⅛
[illegible]	6 15/16-7	4½-4⅝	4⅝-4⅞	9⅞-9 ⅞	7¼-7⅜	7 ⅛-7 ⅜	6⅛
[illegible]	6 15/16-7	4 15/16-5	4⅞-5	9 ⅞-9 ⅞	7¼-7⅜	7¼-7⅜	6 ⅛
[illegible]	6 15/16-7	4½-4⅝	4⅝-4⅞	9 ⅞-9 ⅞	7¼-7⅜	7¼-7⅜	6 ⅛

Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR) rates calculated for interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Money Rates — July 4

	Close	Prev.
[illegible]	6½	6½
[illegible]	Clsd.	6 13/16
[illegible]	5½	5½
[illegible]	7½	7½
[illegible] 90-179 days	Clsd.	6.65
[illegible] Bills	—	5.88
[illegible] Bills	—	5.83
[illegible] days	—	6.45
[illegible] days	—	6.40

Asian Dollar Deposits — July 4

1 month	6⅛ - 7
3 months	6⅛ - 6⅜
6 months	6 ⅛ - 6 ⅜
9 months	6⅛ - 6 ⅜
1 year	6⅛ - 7

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — July 3

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield:	6.51
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	6.504

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold — July 4

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Hong Kong	342.95	342.50	+0.25
Luxembourg	342.90	—	+0.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	342.77	342.60	−0.34
Zurich	342.55	342.90	−1.10
London	342.85	342.80	−0.05
New York	—	Clsd.	

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce. Source: Reuters.

ITT-CGE Merger Could Be Delayed

By Samuel Fromartz
Reuters

NEW YORK — Approval of a merger announced this week between the telecommunications units of ITT Corp. and Cie. Générale d'Electricité of France may be delayed by French government fears over the future of CGE's unprofitable competitor.

ITT and state-owned CGE said Wednesday they had agreed to join their telecommunications businesses to form the world's second-largest manufacturer in the field, behind American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

But in Paris, monopoly fears and official concern over the future of Cie. Générale de Construction Téléphonique, CGE's unprofitable state-owned competitor, may delay *approval of the merger.*

A French government official, who asked not to be named, said *the merger would not be approved* until ministers decided what to do with CGCT, the country's second telecommunications business.

The government did not want to give the CGE-ITT venture a monopoly of public telephone business, the official said, but wanted to set up a competitor by selling CGCT, and its 16-percent share of France's computerized telephone switchboard market, to a foreign buyer.

Candidates include West Germany's Siemens AG, Sweden's L.M. Ericsson, Canada's Northern Telecom and AT-Philips, a European joint venture between the U.S. and Dutch companies. Talks have been held with all groups except Northern Telecom, the official said.

The French government will decide whether to approve the joint venture by the end of July, Industry Minister Alain Madelin said Thursday.

The joint venture, to be owned 30 percent by ITT and 70 percent by a European holding company, is expected to have annual sales of about $9.6 billion. It would include ITT's entire telecommunications business around the world, ITT said.

The new holding company is being set up by CGE, Société Générale de Belgique, a Belgian banking company, and Spain's telephone company, Compañía Telefónica.

The proposed ITT-CGE venture has a good chance of becoming a major force in the $14-billion European market, analysts said.

They said that with three European countries represented, it was in a good position to win contracts from the mostly state-owned telephone companies of Europe.

"Let's face it, European telecommunications is about politics, not technology," said Jack Grubman, an analyst at PaineWebber Group.

He said the presence of Spanish and Belgian interests promised a Europe-wide market for the joint venture, something that had been questioned when CGE alone was in talks with ITT.

ITT had previously tried to go it alone in Europe. Its main telecommunications product is the System 12 telephone exchange, created for the European market. Earlier this year the company gave up trying to sell it in the United States.

Analysts estimate that ITT holds about 20 percent of the European market, but it has always trailed its two major European competitors, Ericsson and Siemens.

CGE's European presence is small compared with Siemens and Ericsson, and it sells equipment largely in France.

The new venture may mean a greater presence for the French outside their home market, intensifying competition in the rest of Europe. That in turn may lead Siemens and Ericsson to consider entering the U.S. market.

Analysts said ITT, the 25th-largest U.S. corporation, was probably the biggest winner in the joint venture. The pact gave it a way to reduce its exposure in telecommunications, a capital-intensive and highly competitive business in which it had experienced increasing problems.

"ITT are still keeping their toes in the water," Mr. Grubman said of the company's minority stake in the venture. "But now they can *devote the bulk of their energies to* restructuring the company."

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nks and markets in the United States were closed Friday for the ndence Day holiday.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

VW Reports Revenue Increased 6.5% in Half

Reuters

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen AG said Friday that parent company revenue in the first half of 1986 rose a provisional 6.5 percent from the first half of 1985, to 21.3 billion Deutsche marks ($9.8 billion).

The managing board chairman, Carl Hahn, said at the annual meeting that net profit also appeared to have been higher than in the first half of 1985, when it totaled 202 million DM. He gave no indication of group revenue or profit in the first half.

Mr. Hahn also confirmed that VW would spend a total of 6.7 billion DM to modernize its new Spanish subsidiary, SEAT SA, by 1995.

He said VW could not expect income from the Spanish group for five years and added that the managing board was aware of the "undoubted risks" in the takeover.

Mr. Hahn said the planned investment involved both fixed assets, such as machinery and tooling, as well as capital increases of 900 million DM.

VW formally took over 51 percent of SEAT on June 9 and plans to acquire the rest by the end of 1990.

Shareholders on Friday approved the issue of the company's first nonvoting preference shares. VW will issue up to 300 million DM of preference shares.

Mr. Hahn said preference shares were particularly popular with foreign investors because they pay a higher dividend.

VW has not said when and at what price the shares will be issued.

COMPANY NOTES

Allied Mills Ltd. has sold its 23.29 million shares in the biscuit and foods company, Arnotts Ltd., for about 105 million Australian dollars ($67.5 million). Australian Mutual Provident Society bought 15.17 million shares, Campbell Investment Co. bought 3.48 million and clients of Westpac Investment Management, 4.64 million.

Banque Nationale de Paris said it has opened a branch office in Shenzhen, the special economic zone in southern China. It is the ninth foreign bank in Shenzhen.

Cie. Française de Raffinage said it is nearly doubling its capital, to 1.353 billion francs (about $220 million), through the 1-for-1 issue of 15.34 million 50-franc nominal shares at 120 francs each. CFR is the 67-percent owned refining and distribution subsidiary of Cie. Française des Pétroles.

Daimler-Benz AG is finalizing a technology-transfer agreement with China North Industries Corp. for production of as many as 8,000 trucks a year, the Xinhua news agency said.

De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. said its central selling organization's sales rose 45 percent, to $1.2 billion, in the first half. The organization markets about 80 percent of the world's uncut and industrial diamonds.

Lloyds Bank PLC said it expects the U.S. Federal Reserve to clear its proposed takeover of Union Bank of California, a subsidiary of Standard Chartered PLC, the bank it is fighting to acquire for $1.28 billion ($1.97 billion).

NEC Corp., Japan's largest semiconductor maker, said consolidated net profit fell 59.5 percent, to 27.19 billion yen (about $167 million at current rates), in the year ending March 31 while sales rose 3.4 percent, to 2.335 trillion yen. The company blamed the yen's sharp rise against the dollar and an industrywide slump.

Rada Corp. said it bought 29.6 percent of the transport and tourism operator, Newmans Group Ltd., bringing its holding to 33 percent, or 17.79 million shares.

Philips, Bosch Form Venture In TV-Broadcast Equipment

Reuters

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips NV of the Netherlands and Bosch GmbH of West Germany said Friday that they had signed a contract for worldwide cooperation in the production of television-broadcast equipment.

They said they had established a new company, called Broadcast Television Systems GmbH, in Darmstadt, West Germany. Bosch holds 70 percent and Philips 30 percent.

The new company will include Bosch's television broadcast division in Darmstadt, and, subject to approval by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, its video-equipment corporation in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Philips's operations are its camera research and development unit in Breda, the Netherlands, and Philips U.S. Television Systems Inc. in Mahwah, New Jersey.

REFORM : *Skepticism About U.S.*

(Continued from first finance page)

administration that up to Sept. 21 was extolling as evidence of economic might what everyone outside the United States had been calling a dangerous overvaluation of the dollar.

The change in attitude, a pragmatism in policy matters unthinkable anywhere else, drew universal applause. But underneath this cheer there is a growing sense of mistrust — that today it suits Washington to talk coordination but on some tomorrow that inevitably will change.

To put it more bluntly than any speaker at the conference did, there is a wariness that Washington's words are simply aimed at getting foreign help in solving its domestic economic problems and that once the pain has been relieved, the United States will revert to past practice of expecting its allies to follow the tune it chooses.

In short, there is a real reluctance to begin the difficult task of reconstructing a system that ensures more fixity in exchange rates so long as the risk is high that it will be abandoned when the obligations to maintain it conflict with domestic political objectives.

"We need to study why the old system collapsed." Karl-Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, told the audience. "In a nutshell, it collapsed because the major players in that game were not ready to subordinate their domestic policies for the objective of a fixed exchange rate. This is one of the reasons why we in Germany, but not only we, are still very skeptical about tempting drafts for new models of fixed exchange rate target zones.

"I think actually the time is not ripe for something like that for the simple reason that very few countries which would have to carry the burden defending any type of fixed exchange rate system are really prepared to accept the consequences for their domestic policy. This goes not only for my country, but also for all the others."

Onno Ruding, the Dutch minister of finance and chairman of the policy-making Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund, while wholeheartedly supporting the need for greater policy coordination, said:

"It is doubtful whether the authorities of all the major countries are prepared and able to accept and honor the commitment to intervene in the exchange markets for potentially huge amounts to maintain fixed parities, or even target zones, between their currencies."

TRADE: *Pressure on Japan*

(Continued from first finance page)

negotiated voluntary export restraints covering videotape recorders and other consumer electronics items.

In 1982, France became so angry at Japan's elaborate, but largely invisible, customs barriers that Paris decreed that all Japanese videotape recorders had to be cleared physically at a small customs house in Poitiers, in the center of France, before they could be sold in France.

The EC also has filed a case against Japan under Article 23 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, charging that Europe has not received the benefits to which it is entitled under earlier trade agreements, and therefore has the right to retaliate to re-establish the trade balance.

The United States, arguing that Japan needs more time to liberalize, has so far been unwilling to join in the complaint, which means that it is little more than an idle threat at this time.

Still there is little likelihood that Japanese trade surpluses will recede soon. The Industrial Bank of Japan is among the trade watchers that have recently suggested the trade balance will continue to grow, despite the yen revaluation.

One reason is the weakness of the Japanese economy. On the eve of Sunday's parliamentary elections, Tokyo has reported a first-quarter decline in economic activity, the first drop in 11 years.

"The plain message is that unless Japan opens up its market to the rest of the world and breaks down the autarchic structures that inhibit fair international competition," Mr. de Clerq declared, "there can be no stable multilateral trading relationship."

Indonesia Trade Surplus Up

Reuters

JAKARTA — Indonesia posted a surplus of $3.43 billion in its merchandise trade during the first quarter of 1986, 22 percent up from $2.81 billion a year earlier, the central bank reported Friday.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Mixed in European Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The dollar closed mixed in Europe Friday in extremely light trading as dealers wound down operations early because of the U.S. Independence Day holiday.

The dollar was widely expected to come under renewed selling pressure when Sunday's general elections in Japan are over, but in the meantime, "there is no business," one dealer said, "it's as dead as a dodo."

The dollar closed in London at 2.1728 Deutsche marks, barely changed from Thursday's close of 2.1735. The British pound closed at $1.5410, down from $1.5450.

But dealers said the most significant currency relationship in the market remained the dollar-yen. The dollar again closed lower in London, at 160.65 yen, compared with Thursday's 161.45.

In Tokyo, where the trading day ends as Europe's begins, the dollar closed at 161.20 yen, down from 162.80, despite intervention by the Bank of Japan to stem speculative selling pressure, dealers said. They estimated that the central bank bought a total of $500 million.

Dealers think the market has in recent weeks been dominated by an informal pact between the United States and Japan to stop the yen appreciating too far against the dollar pending Sunday's parliamentary elections in Japan.

But businessmen, bankers and diplomats in Tokyo said only a disastrous showing by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Liberal Democratic Party would lead to a major change from the current economic stance.

Some dealers said the market was awaiting the outcome of a two-day meeting of the U.S. Fe Open Market Committee, the licy-making arm of the Federa serve, starting on Tuesday.

Many said they expected the Fed might cut its discount rate week to invigorate the flagging economy.

But some said that if a s slump occurred on Monday pected, the Bank of Japan may the lead in a new round of rate cuts to prevent the yen rising further. That would la followed by similar cuts in Germany, U.S. and possibly B interest rates, they said.

"Nobody doubts that is o cards," one dealer said. "That tion is when and who will sta

In other European tra meanwhile, the dollar was fix Frankfurt at 2.1723 DM, al unchanged from 2.1707 Thur and in Paris at 6.9450 Fr francs, compared with 6.9350

It closed in Zurich at 1 Swiss francs, almost unche from 1.7623. *(Reuters,*

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche marks	2.1735	2.1725
Pound sterling	1.5410	1.5440
Japanese yen	160.65	161.45
Swiss franc	1.7604	1.7705
French franc	6.9350	6.9250

Source : Reuters

THE EUROMARKETS

40-Billion-Yen Bond Launched for Barcla

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The dollar-straight sector of the Eurobond market ended firmer Friday, with prices remaining underpinned by professionals' expectations that Japanese and U.S. interest rates are about to be cut, dealers said. Trading was very quiet.

In the primary market, dealers and syndicate managers were surprised at the late emergence of a 40-billion-yen Eurobond for a Barclays Bank PLC subsidiary on a day when many departments were undersiafied because of the U.S. Independence Day holiday.

Dollar-straight bonds ended around ½ point firmer, although selected issues gained as much as a point on the day.

The Barclays issue was in the name of Barclays Overseas Finance BV and is guaranteed by Barclays itself. The 10-year bond pays 6 percent and was priced at 101¾. The lead manager was Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.

Dealers said the terms on the issue were tight. One syndicate manager commented that Citicorp, although not rated so highly, recently issued a seven-year bond that pays 6¼ percent and was more cheaply priced at 101⅝. That is issue is currently trading outside its fees, he noted.

The Barclays issue was quoted by brokers as locked on the full fees of 2 percent.

One other yen bond was launched during the day, a novel 10-billion-yen issue for Fosti-pankki that has its final red tion amount linked to the yen dollar exchange rate and the pon on the last Japanese five domestic bank debenture to i sued before the Eurobond's r rity.

The issue was lead manage New Japan Securities Europe and pays 8 percent over five y It was priced at 101½.

Only one issue was launch the dollar-straight sector, a tranche transaction totaling million for Crédit Lyonnais.

Each seven-year tranche o coupons of 7¾ percent, but priced differently. The first tra was fully paid and was pric 100¾. But the second tranche 16¾ percent partly paid with balance due in August of next

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A highlight of the year was the successful Dfls. 219 million (U.S. $79 million) share issue on NASDAQ.

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SKANSKA

Skanska is one of Europe's leading civil engineering and building contractors, and a full-service corporation offering a complete range of resources for projects of all types and sizes. Within the Skanska Group there are a number of divisions and subsidiaries specializing in every phase of construction; design engineering, component fabrication, erection, management, administration and finance. Outside Sweden Skanska specializes in large, technically complex and advanced projects, often on a design-construct or turnkey basis. Consolidated revenues for the Skanska Group in 1985 amounted to SEK 14,957 million (about U.S. $119 million). The number of employees is about 28,000.

2

VIAG

VIAG IN 1985: ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR.
1985 was another satisfactory year for VIAG AG - the diversified German Industrial group.
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In aluminium sector, sales of primary aluminium declined, while demand for semi-finished and other products rose. Overall results were satisfactory.
Earnings in the chemicals sector showed improvements.
With Consolidated Group external sales totalling DM 5.9 billion, net income was DM 122 million, matching the previous year's satisfactory level. The earnings of VIAG AG increased to DM 92 million. DM 34 million was transferred to reserves and the dividend payout was increased from 8% to 10%.
Despite the uncertain outlook in the aluminium and chemicals sectors, we expect 1986 to be yet another successful year.

7

THOMSON-CSF

For Thomson-CSF, 1985 is the year for confirmed financial recovery and internationally-oriented operations: net profit (shareholders's consolidated earnings) is of 960 MF and industrial investments total 3400 MF (+63%). R & D (6000 MF) represents 18% of the turnover. The U.S. Army's choice to use RITA and possession of certain assets of the MCSTEK company (Texas) increases Thomson-CSF's influence in international markets, this accounting for 61% of company's sales. Thomson-CSF has received a dividend of 10.50 F (per share) in the 1985 fiscal year, with a dividend tax credit of 5.25 F, in the total 13 663 090 shares that made up its capital at the end of 1985.

8

VEBA AG

VEBA, one of Germany's leading companies, is a broadly based industrial and service organization. In electricity, petroleum, chemicals, trading and transportation. Total external sales: DM 48.6 billion. Income before taxes: DM 1.7 billion. Dividend: DM 10 per share. Total investments: DM 4.7 billion. Employees: 68,700. Shareholders: 500,000.

9

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Industriekreditbank AG-Deutsche Industriebank (IKB) makes medium and long-term loans to businesses at fixed rates. Funds are provided for investments in plant equipment, takeovers, conversion of short to long-term borrowing, and capital goods exports. Its refinancing is done entirely by issuing its own bonds and by other long-term borrowing.
Within the bank's DM 17 billion balance sheet total loan periods have been progressively lengthening; directly or through subsidiaries, also operates in the Euromarket, hire-purchase credit, leasing and business consultancy. (Its 1985/86 Annual Report will be published in October.)

10

HOECHST AG

Hoechst, one the leading chemical companies in the world, is again able to report a good year.
In 1985 profit before tax of the Hoechst Group increased by DM 304 million to 3.156 billion. Sales reached DM 42.722 billion, DM 1.265 billion more than in the previous year.
75 percent of Group sales were achieved abroad. The highest growth rates were attained in dyes, pigments and intermediates, surfactants and auxiliaries, pharmaceuticals, industrial gases and welding technology. In 1985 Hoechst invested DM 2.365 billion in tangible fixed assets, DM 299 million more than in the previous year.
Hoechst spent DM 2.083 billion on research and development. This is 15 percent more than in the previous year.
Some 13,900 employees in 14 countries work in the research centres. Hoechst has around 180,500 employees worldwide.

15

BMW

As a whole 1985 was again a very successful year for BMW. Plant capacities were fully utilized, production and sales of automobiles and motorcycles rose yet again. All the essential economic figures reflect good business that resulted in corresponding earnings. The continuation of projects to safeguard the Company's future and the good course of business required increases in the workforce. At the end of 1985 BMW employed some 54.000 people worldwide, 2,000 more than in the previous year and about 12.000 more than at the beginning of the decade. The sales of BMW AG rose by 10% in 1985 to DM 14.2 billion. Sales of the BMW Group amounted to DM 18.1 billion, corresponding to a 10% increase over the previous year. This was due to increases in the number of automobiles sold and greater demand for more expensive models. As a result of the broad range of automobiles of top quality, sporting character and high performance, as well as the growing range of cars with low emission levels, BMW will continue to be able expand its market position worldwide.

16

Bull

Groupe Bull had set as its objective for 1985 a return to profitability. The results show that this objective has been more than met and are evidence of the validity of the strategic choices made by the group in 1983 and of the measures taken over the last three years to implement this strategy.
For 1985 Groupe Bull's consolidated revenue was F.F. 16.1 billion. This represents an increase of 18.5 % over 1984, and results showed a net profit of F.F. 110.2 million. Cash flow was F.F. 1,318 million against 573 million in 1984. The funds allocated to research and to investment were further increased, to almost 20 % of revenue.

17

Bayer

1985 - A Successful Year for Bayer
In 1985 Bayer World sales were up 6.7%, reaching DM 45.9 billion. Income before taxes grew by 8.4% to DM 3,145 million and net income by 22.3% to DM 1,436 million.
The dividend increased from DM 9.00 to DM 10.00 for 1985, the total dividend of DM 523 million is the highest in the history of our company.
During the year under review, we allocated DM 250 million to the free reserve of Bayer AG and DM 871 million to Bayer World retained earnings. Bayer World's equity ratio rose from 28.0% in the previous year to 36.1%, and Bayer AG's from 52.4% to 55.3%.
Worldwide capital expenditures for fixed assets in 1985 amounted to DM 2.1 billion - 12% more than in the previous year. Bayer World research expenses also came to DM 2.1 billion.
Bayer AG
D-5090 Leverkusen

18

INESS PROFILE / Carroll Shelby, Performance-Car Designer

eating Chryslers to Rival High-Speed European Models

y John Holusha
w York Times Service

A FE SPRINGS, Califor-
arroll Shelby is back pro-
s again after a lapse of a
nd a half, and his new
, although small by De-
ndards, is an important
hrysler Corp.'s effort to
more youthful image.

elby began working as a
nsultant to Chrysler in
, earlier this year, set up
hop to produce high-per-
n versions of Chrysler cars
lume. His goal, he said
is to produce cars with
nce to match expensive
n models at a fraction of

er executives hope the
odels will exert a "halo
at will promote sales of
destly powered models in

nsider the Shelby project
important part of our
oduct plans," said Gerald
d, chairman of Chrysler
Mr. Shelby "has helped us
the driver who wants to
e fun on the road, and to
uyers," he said.

reenwald noted that the
ge of buyers of the Shelby
model, which was pro-
Chrysler, was 28, com-
h an average age of 42 for
other Chrysler products.

elby name is something of
n automotive circles. He
international reputation
acing driver in the 1950s,
rt ailment — he drove his
s with nitroglycerine pills
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g another career, he fig-
a way to stuff a big Ford
e into a British sports-car
d created the Shelby AC
he little two-seater had big
nce, and racing versions
the 24-hour competition
s, France, for two conseco-
s.

since have become some
st desirable collector cars,
ds that sold new for un-
der $10,000 now commanding close to $100,000.

The arrangement that Mr. Shelby has with Chrysler today is similar to the one he had with Ford Motor Co. in the 1960s. The connection in both cases is Lee A. Iacocca, the president of Ford then and the chairman of Chrysler Corp. now. "I'd have never gotten back into this business if it hadn't been for Lee," Mr. Shelby said.

While he was associated with Ford, Mr. Shelby bought Mustang models from the company, increased the performance and sold them as Shelby Mustangs. In that era, performance was obtained by using large, fuel-guzzling V-8 engines.

By the end of the 1960s, increasingly stringent U.S. emissions standards and fuel economy regulations made it clear that the "muscle car" was going the way of the dinosaur. Production of the Shelby Mustangs stopped in 1970.

The first model out of Shelby Automobiles Inc. is a version of Chrysler's Dodge Omni subcompact sedan dubbed the GLHS (which stands for Gone Like Hell-Shelby). Although the Omni is a 10-year-old design, the addition of a turbocharger and special suspension components give the sports car improved acceleration and handling.

"This car will blow off a 944 Porsche and the price is $10,990," Mr. Shelby said. The Porsche model costs more than $20,000. "That's what I call affordable performance."

Unlike his previous models, the current generation of Shelby cars has not sacrificed fuel economy for speed. The GLHS has a U.S. government fuel economy rating of 20 miles a gallon (11.8 liters per 100 kilometers) in city driving.

The GLHS has received good reviews from auto enthusiast magazines, and dealers report an influx of orders, although some do not have any cars to sell yet.

"My allocation is supposed to be 20 cars," said Tom Carey, general manager of Crestwood Dodge in the Detroit area. "They're all sold, but I haven't gotten my first car yet."

Mr. Shelby's associates said that there had been an unexpected delay in obtaining emissions certification, but that shipments were under way.

The other auto companies have performance programs, too, but they are keeping them in-house. Chrysler seems to be seeking to duplicate what in at least one instance has already proved to be a low-risk approach to developing specialty models.

When Chrysler revived the convertible in 1981, the first cars were standard hardtops modified by an outside company to avoid the cost of tooling an assembly line. Only when sales rose to mass production levels were convertibles produced in Chrysler factories.

Under the arrangement with Chrysler, Mr. Shelby will buy limited numbers of different basic models from the company and modify them for resale under his own name. Only 500 GLHS models are planned and all have been purchased already by the 75 Dodge dealers who have signed up for the Shelby franchise.

Mr. Shelby plans to produce three or four different models a year in volumes of 500 to 2,000 each. If demand outstrips the capacity of the Shelby shop, Chrysler will consider taking over production, as it did with the convertible.

"If Carroll hits a home run, then Chrysler can move production into one of our assembly plants," Mr. Greenwald said.

The economic advantages work both ways, Mr. Shelby said. The reason most specialty car makers have failed financially, he said, is that engineering, safety and emissions standards are so costly to meet.

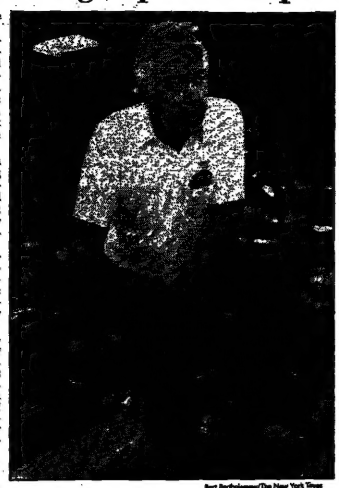
"When I buy a car from Chrysler, I'm starting out on top of a billion dollars worth of engineering," he added. "There's no way I could operate without a good relationship with Chrysler."

Industry watchers say that Mr. Shelby has chosen an attractive segment of the market to operate in. "The market for exotic specialty cars has been a growth one, even through the last energy crisis and economic fallout," said David E. Davis Jr., editor of Automobile magazine.

Mr. Shelby's next model will be a performance version of the Dodge Lancer sports sedan that will be a bit more plush than the relatively austere Omni. And, in the wings, are cars that will use 16 valve heads (there are usually eight), rather than turbochargers to increase power, and others with full-time four-wheel drive.

Mr. Shelby said that low production volumes would tend to enhance the value of the cars bearing his name, and the current prices of Cobras indicate the approach works.

"I want to sell 1,000 of a car that could sell 10,000," he said. "People don't want to see themselves coming around the corner. They want something a little special."



Bert Berkhouser/The New York Times

Carroll Shelby at his shop in Santa Fe Springs, California.

France Reports Current-Account Deficit Narrowed

Reuters

PARIS — France reported Friday that its seasonally adjusted current-account deficit shrank to 800 million francs ($87.5 million) in April from a revised 2-billion-franc deficit in March.

The March figure was revised from a deficit of 900 million francs.

In unadjusted terms, the April current account showed a surplus of 200 million francs, compared with a revised 2.1-billion-franc deficit in March. The March figure was also revised from a deficit of 900 million francs.

For the first four months of 1986, France had a seasonally adjusted current-account surplus of 5.1 billion francs, compared with a deficit of 8.2 billion francs a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said.

Current account, the widest measure of a nation's trade balance, includes trade in both merchandise and nonmerchandise items, such as services and investments.

Asian Commodities

July 4

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S. dollars per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Previous
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	345.00	345.00
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	347.50	347.50
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	348.20	348.20

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	345.00	345.00
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	347.50	347.50
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	348.20	348.20

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	306.00	306.50	303.00	304.00
Sep	306.00	307.00	303.00	304.00
Oct	306.20	307.20	303.00	307.00
Nov	306.20	307.20	303.00	307.00
Dec	307.20	309.20	307.00	309.00

Volume: 0 lots.

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 50 kilos

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	345.00	345.00
Aug	347.00	348.00	347.00	348.00
Sep	348.00	349.00	347.00	348.00
Oct	348.00	349.00	347.00	348.00
Nov	348.00	349.00	347.00	348.00
Dec	348.00	349.00	347.00	348.00
Jan	348.00	349.00	347.00	348.00
Feb	348.00	349.00	347.00	348.00
Mar	348.00	349.00	347.00	348.00

Volume: 21 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

London Commodities

July 4

SUGAR
French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	130.00	129.20	129.80	130.20	131.80	132.00
Oct	142.00	140.00	142.00	142.50	141.60	142.00
Dec	146.40	145.40	145.80	146.00	146.00	147.40
Mar	150.60	150.00	150.00	150.80	150.00	151.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	149.40	151.00	150.80	152.00
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	148.40	149.80	149.80	150.80
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	170.20	171.00	167.80	170.00

Volume: 226 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	1,248	1,240	1,241	1,254	1,255	1,257
Sep	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,288	1,289	1,290
Dec	1,298	1,290	1,293	1,295	1,296	1,300
Mar	1,310	1,300	1,303	1,305	1,306	1,308
May	1,321	1,315	1,315	1,318	1,318	1,320
Jly	1,331	1,330	1,330	1,334	1,329	1,340
Sep	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,354	1,349	1,360
Dec	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,380	1,374	1,390
Mar	1,416	1,416	1,417	1,419	1,412	1,410

Volume: 1,231 lots of 10 tons.

COFFEE
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	1,692	1,692	1,692	1,710	1,692	1,690
Sep	1,691	1,680	1,644	1,644	1,632	1,635
Nov	1,656	1,655	1,655	1,655	1,657	1,675
Jan	1,700	1,700	1,710	1,710	1,700	1,710
Mar	1,740	1,730	1,740	1,740	1,730	1,740
May	1,770	1,770	1,780	1,780	1,765	1,781
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,800	1,810	1,790	1,790

Volume: 2,088 lots of 5 tons.

CASOIL
U.S. dollars per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	93.75	93.75	94.00	97.75	92.25	92.50
Aug	100.00	99.25	99.25	99.50	97.75	100.00
Sep	101.75	101.25	101.50	101.75	100.00	101.50
Oct	103.50	103.00	104.00	104.25	103.75	103.00
Nov	106.00	107.00	107.00	108.00	110.25	110.75
Dec	110.00	110.00	107.00	110.00	112.00	113.50
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	108.00	113.00	110.25	111.25
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	110.00	112.00	110.50	110.25
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	111.00	112.00	110.50	110.25

Volume: 2,618 lots of 100 tons.

Sources: Gaskins and London Petroleum Exchange (casoil).

London Metals

July 4

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINIUM				
Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	734.50	737.00	737.00	738.00
Forward	742.50	743.00	743.50	745.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)				
Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	972.00	973.00	910.00	911.00
Forward	927.00	910.00	926.00	927.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard)				
Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	972.00	973.00	968.00	970.00
Forward	894.50	895.50	890.00	892.00
LEAD				
Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	340.00	341.00	334.00	334.00
Forward	351.00	352.00	334.00	337.00
NICKEL				
Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	3,995.00	4,010.00	3,980.00	3,985.00
Forward	3,940.00	3,945.00	3,915.00	3,930.00
SILVER				
Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	456.00	457.00	454.00	454.00
Forward	464.00	465.00	462.00	464.00
ZINC				
Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	473.00	480.00	475.00	480.00

Source: AP.

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Paris Commodities

July 4

SUGAR
French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Close Orlee
Aug	1,318	1,303	1,318	1,320	+22
Oct	1,363	1,343	1,363	1,365	+24
Dec	1,383	1,373	1,383	1,385	+24
Mar	1,403	1,393	1,403	1,405	+18
May	1,417	N.T.	1,417	1,420	+18
Aug	1,432	1,422	1,432	1,435	+20
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,450	1,455	+20

Est. vol.: 922 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,026 lots. Open interest: 20,364

COCOA
French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Close Unch
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	—	Unch
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,358	1,368	+13
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,368	1,378	+13
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,388	1,398	+13
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,408	—	Unch
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,428	—	Unch
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,448	—	Unch
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,468	—	Unch

Est. vol.: 65 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 138 lots. Open interest: 1,269

COFFEE
French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Close Unch
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,728	1,728	Unch
Sep	1,748	1,748	1,748	1,750	+23
Nov	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,770	+23
Jan	1,788	N.T.	1,788	1,790	+23
Mar	1,808	1,808	1,808	1,810	+23
May	1,828	1,828	1,828	—	+23
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,848	—	+23

Est. vol.: 60 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 136 lots. Open interest: 1,269

Source: Bourse de Commerce.

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— Sustained INDUSTRIAL MODERNIZATION — 800 million francs in investment during 1985.

3

lyonnaise des eaux

The Lyonnaise des Eaux is a group specialized in services to municipalities in five principal sectors: water supply and wastewater treatment, "clean city" programs of waste removal and street cleaning, heat and energy distribution, mortuary services, communications. The Group has diversified its services activities through the expansion of its role in the field of communications and the management of cable TV systems — including the new "Paris-Câble" project. Total revenues for the Group in 1985 were 14.7 F.Fr. billion net of taxes, of which 25.5% from international operations. Group net income amounted to 279.8 F.Fr. million, an 88% advance over the preceding year.

4

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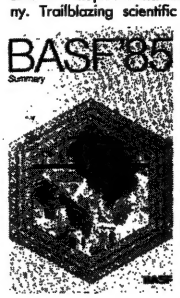
BASF

BASF is a major international chemical company. Trailblazing scientific and technological achievements, integrated production and intensive marketing have built a significant position for BASF in many operations and markets. 1985 was another successful year: Sales of the BASF Group increased by 10 percent to DM 44.4 billion and net earnings by 11.5 percent to DM 998 million.



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ANT

ANT Nachrichtentechnik Gmbh is one of the leading companies in the telecommunications sector, with activities in multiplex systems, telecommunication cable systems microwave systems, space communications systems, and audio systems.

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6

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nufacturers of electrical, electronic and pneumatic
omation systems and components, as well as prefabricated components used in electrical distribution. The company is the foremost French producer of low-tension electrical industrial control and automation products, and second in Europe for electrical devises used in the automation of industrial processes. Group sales in 1985 amounted to 6,101 F.Fr. million, 63% of which was in foreign markets.

11

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL CORPORATION (EDCC) N.V.

EDCC N.V. is an investment fund quoted at the Over-the-Counter market in Amsterdam, participating in technological oriented companies in the United States. At present the management of EDCC N.V. is looking at many interesting new investment opportunities, both in the technology and the non-technology areas as well as in high quality leveraged buy-out projects. As the investment climate for venture capital in Europe has changed in quite a positive way, EDCC N.V. will look carefully into investment possibilities in Europe as well. At the year end of 1985, EDCC N.V. had invested $12,128,350 in 39 companies. The fair value of these investments was $16,078,955 as part of total assets of $18,857,556. The net asset value per share as of December 31, 1985 was $8.85 as compared to $3.50 as of December 31, 1978. Shares in EDCC N.V. are attractive for long term investors.

Information: Venture Capital Investors B.V. P.O. Box 20763 2001 JB ROTTERDAM Telephone: 010-411.00.18.

ANNUAL REPORT 1985

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL CORPORATION

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Degussa

Degussa's activities — in precious metals, chemicals and pharmaceuticals — span a worldwide network with over 24,000 employees and production facilities in 20 countries, including the United States, Canada and Brazil. Fiscal 1985 delivered strong earnings and investment. In many respects it was a very successful year. Worldwide sales amounted to DM 11.7 billion, more than half of which was realized abroad. Investments totaled DM 408 million. Favorable development continued into the new business year.

13

SANDOZ

The Sandoz Group is a major manufacturer of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, agro-chemicals, seeds and nutrition products. In 1985, sales increased by 14% to 8,453 S.Fr. million, net profit rose by 29% to 529 S.Fr. million. Based in Switzerland, Sandoz is well-diversified geographically with over 140 affiliated companies and with more than 40% of sales in North America and Japan. In 1985, Sandoz spent 725 S.Fr. million, or 9% of sales, for Research & Development, 72% of which was in the pharmaceutical area. The company enjoys a superior financial condition.

SANDOZ 85

14

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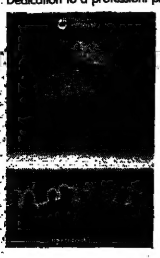

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Annual Report 1985

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IHT22

SPORTS

U.S. Bars Boxers Going to Moscow

By Bert Rosenthal
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Ten U.S. military boxers and a coach were barred Thursday by the Defense Department from taking part in the Goodwill Games.

A Pentagon official, who asked not to be identified, said that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had decided Wednesday to bar the 10 active-duty servicemen and a Defense Department civilian employee from making the trip to Moscow. Another U.S. serviceman scheduled to participate in the games, Captain Mike Burley of the Army, a pentathlete, has yet to request permission but also will be barred, the official said.

In New York, President Ronald Reagan said Friday he that would not rescind the Pentagon ban because the Goodwill Games event are a "commercial endeavor."

The official said the Pentagon had "serious concerns and uncertainties" about the games. But Don Hull, a retired Army colonel who is president of the U.S. Amateur Boxing Federation, deplored the action as "morally and constitutionally wrong" and said that "obviously, it's going to bring repercussions" from the Soviet Union.

The team, which includes 14 other boxers who are not connected with the Defense Department, was to leave for Moscow on Saturday. Boxing competition begins July 11.

The Pentagon officials said that "the secretary believed he couldn't approve participation in the games because of serious questions and uncertainties that he had.

"Among those concerns were the manner in which the event was organized, who was going to participate, events surrounding the games and the way they would be presented. There was also a concern that Department of Defense personnel as participants might be subject to exploitation for political purposes."

Eric McLamb, the public relations manager for Turner Broadcasting Co., issued a statement in Atlanta that cited the "long tradition of U.S.-Soviet boxing competition which has occurred on an annual basis since the 1960s" and said that "this tradition is threatened" by the Defense Department.

"TBS is receiving support from many quarters, including the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, the U.S. Amateur Boxing Federation and the U.S. Olympic Committee in seeking to have this decision reversed."

Hull said the Pentagon and the White House did not understand the effects of the decision.

"Somebody down there" in Washington "thinks this is a U.S.S.R. party," Hull said. "All this does is sabotage the efforts the president is trying to make with the U.S.S.R. They talk about summit meetings, this puts us back to square one."

Colonel Marvin Braman, a Pentagon spokesman, said that regulations governing international sporting events are quite specific, authorizing military personnel to participate in only the Olympics and Pan Am games. All other contests require special review and approval, he said.

"Defense Department regulations prohibit military or civilian employees from participating in any activity determined to be political in nature or intended to benefit selectively or profit any agency or commercial concern," he added.

Caspar W. Weinberger

Leslie King, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Amateur Boxing Federation, said that the USABF had never had a problem gaining approval for servicemen since it began competition with the Soviet Union in 1969.

King said a message had been sent to President Ronald Reagan, requesting that the order be rescinded.

The Pentagon source denied that Weinberger's decision had been delayed until the last minute. He said the "majority" of the requests by the members of the boxing team were not received until the last week of June.

He refused to respond when asked how the decision squared with efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union through more cultural and athletic exchanges.

The games opened Friday night with finals in 10 swimming events.

Opening ceremonies, with former astronauts Thomas Stafford and Deke Slayton and cosmonauts Alexei Leonov and Valery Kubasov, were to be held Saturday night.

Goodwill at Games, but Mixed Reaction Elsewhere

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first Goodwill Games were to begin Friday night in Moscow, but so far the reception has been mixed.

The Soviet Union is a co-sponsor with the Turner Broadcasting System of Atlanta in an unusual marriage of capitalism and communism, and the best Soviet athletes will compete in this 16-day, Olympic-type sports festival. So will many outstanding athletes from Soviet-bloc nations. So will the best Americans in many of the games' 19 sports, including Carl Lewis and Evelyn Ashford in track and field, Tim Daggett in gymnastics and Cheryl Miller in basketball. On the other hand, Western European nations are generally unexcited.

The Goodwill Games are a partnership between Ted Turner, the dynamic head of the communications company bearing his name, and the Soviet government's sports and radio-television organizations. They will offer the first multisport competition between the United States and the Soviet Union since the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.

The United States boycotted the 1980 Olympics in Moscow as a protest to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union boycotted the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, calling security plans for its athletes inadequate.

The 1988 Olympics are to take place in Seoul. The Soviet Union has no diplomatic relations with South Korea, and another boycott is possible. If it happens, many people think the Olympic movement will be destroyed, and in that case the Goodwill Games could be a successor to the Olympics. After all, the Soviet Union would hardly boycott a competition of which it owns half.

In that event, Turner would be half-owner of a property worth hundreds of millions of dollars in television income. That is why it makes sense for him to spend $50 million on these Goodwill Games, though he will recover only a fraction of it from television commercials.

The 19 sports are basketball, boxing, cycling (velodrome only, not road), diving, figure skating, gymnastics, judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, rhythmic gymnastics, swimming, team handball, tennis, track and field, volleyball, water polo, weight lifting, wrestling and yachting.

According to the most recent count from Turner spokesmen, the games will attract 3,500 athletes from 53 nations, with 400 coming from the United States. They say the Soviet athletes will include Sergei Bubka, the world-record-holding pole vaulter; Vladimir Salnikov, the world-record-holding swimmer, and Yuri Korolev and Yelena Shoushounova, world all-round gymnastics champions. Among the athletes from other nations will be Jarmila Kratochilova of Czechoslovakia, the world record-holder in the women's 800-meter run, and Zhu Jianhua of China, the former world record-holder in the men's high jump.

Despite that quality, the games have not stirred excitement in Western Europe. Leftists there say the games are a money-making venture, U.S. capitalism at its worst. Rightists regard them as a Soviet propaganda event. Politics aside, many people consider the games a U.S.-Soviet confrontation. Most British athletes are more concerned with preparing for the Commonwealth Games from July 24 to Aug. 2 in Edinburgh.

On a visit to Atlanta last month, Sebastian Coe, the British runner who holds the men's world record for 800 meters, was asked about the Goodwill Games.

"What are they?" he replied. Told they had been conceived as a U.S.-Soviet sports confrontation, he said, "They're obviously a splendid idea. I wonder if any other countries are invited."

The most appealing competition of the games will come in track and field, one of the 16 meets in the Grand Prix international circuit. The first two finishers in most events in the recent U.S. national championships qualified for the Goodwill team. Only John Powell, Danny Harris and Roddie Haley chose not to go. Many decided to go because The Athletics Congress, the sport's U.S. governing body, said it would put $5,000 into the trust fund of each participating athlete who had concluded college competition.

Turner gave The Athletics Congress $5.25 million to put together the U.S. teams in all sports. In turn, the congress passed along much of that money to the U.S. federations that govern the sports involved.

In most cases, notably track and field, basketball, volleyball, gymnastics and water polo, the U.S. teams will be the best possible. In swimming, the best Americans will participate instead in the world aquatics championships on Aug. 13-24 in Madrid, so the next-best Americans will swim in Moscow. Greg Louganis, the world's best diver, planned to compete in both Moscow and Madrid, then decided to limit himself to the world championships.

■ **World Swim Record Broken**

Vladimir Salnikov of the Soviet Union broke his 800-meter freestyle world record Friday at the Goodwill Games, swimming the distance in 7 minutes 50.64 seconds to beat the mark of 7:52.33 he set in Los Angeles in 1983, The Associated Press reported.

Basketball Championship Begins in Spain

The Associated Press

MADRID — Spain, where basketball is second only to soccer as a favorite sport, was to begin Saturday hosting the 10th World Basketball Championship. In the next 15 days, 90 games are to be played by 24 national teams in seven cities, with the finals held in Madrid on July 17-20.

Security is expected to be heavy during the tournament, particularly around the U.S. team. It plays its first game in Malaga on the southern Costa del Sol, site of recent bombings by Basque separatists.

The highlight of the tournament is expected to be the game between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, the current world champion, boycotted the 1984 Olympics, where the United States won the gold medal in basketball.

On Thursday, during its three-day meeting in Barcelona, the International Basketball Federation selected Argentina as the site of the 1990 world championship, with that country receiving 16 votes to 14 for Canada.

The FIB secretary-general, Boris Stankovic of Yugoslavia, said that only 16 teams would play in the 1990 games, down from the 24 taking part in Spain.

Henley Has Crimson Day

HENLEY, England — Independence Day was turned crimson Friday at the Henley Royal Regatta as two Harvard crews surged past Cambridge and Brown to set up a semifinal showdown Saturday in the Ladies Cup for eights.

A Harvard versus Ireland final was guaranteed in the event because the Irish police boat, Garda Siochana, meets neighboring Neptune Rowing Club in the other semifinal. Garda Siochana overwhelmed the U.S. champion lightweight eight from Princeton University in the quarterfinals.

Harvard's junior varsity trailed the Brown University senior eight for a third of that race before breaking away and gaining a chance to avenge a defeat last month by Harvard's undefeated freshman boat.

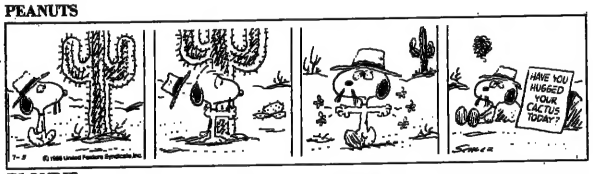
In the freshman boat's quarterfinal, Harvard fell behind at the start before pulling away with a surge that left the Cambridge University and Goldie crew sport.

Belmont Hill of Massachusetts easily beat Emanuel School in the Princess Elizabeth Challenge Cup for schoolboy eights.

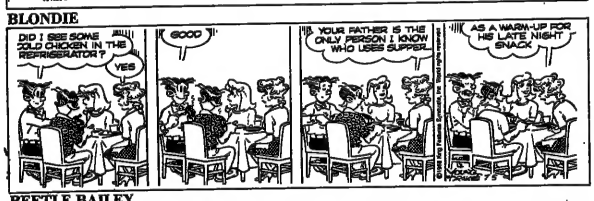
In the quarterfinals of the Wyfold Cup for coxless fours the Charles River Rowing Association, packed with U.S. national lightweight oarsmen, soundly defeated the Potomac Boat Club of Washington D.C.

In the quarterfinals of the doubles sculls competition, a U.S. team from the Cincinnati Rowing Club outclassed a West German university pair from the Kolner Ruderverein 1877 club. The West Germans came to Henley on their own and had been coached by a German couple they met at the regatta.

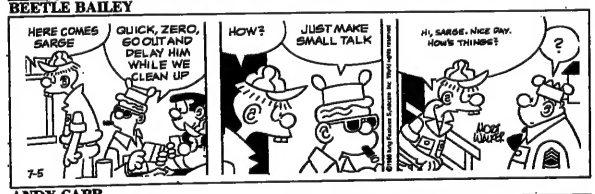
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

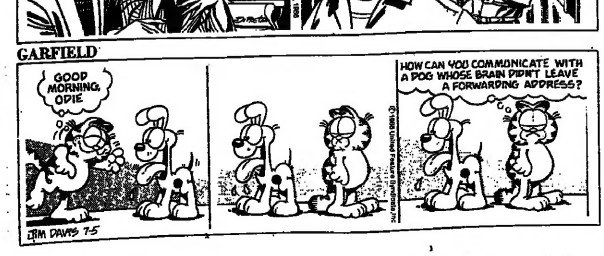


ANDY CAPP

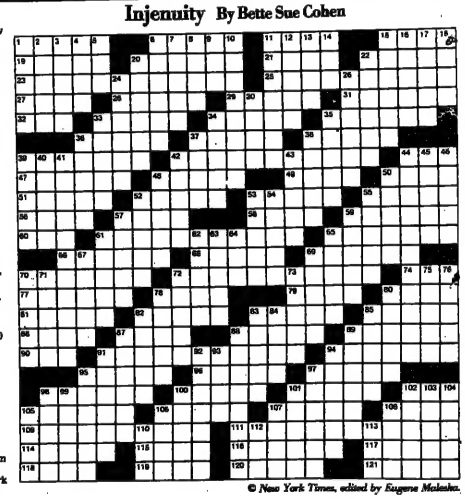
WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



Injenuity By Bette Sue Cohen



ACROSS

1 Thesaurus name
6 ——National Park, Okla.
11 Lady Hamilton
15 Calif. univ.
19 It opened on Broadway on 9/25/78
20 Turnkey
21 Alaska's—— Islands
22 Walking —— (elated)
23 Shaw play
25 Result of a bottleneck
27 Take —— the lam
28 School tool
29 They pull in pushers
31 Play the siren
32 Gadget for Calvin Peete
33 Of muscular vigor
34 Endeavor
35 Ages, as cheese
36 Hall of "Let's Make a Deal"
37 Civilian clothes
38 Spain's Gulf of ——
39 Grandeur
42 Label on some merchandise
44 Make picots
47 "And, after all, what ——?": Byron
48 Hindu ascetic
49 Pitcher Hershiser
50 He played Injun Joe
51 More pleasant
52 He wrote "The Maids"
53 Thief or tenant
55 "Horse designed by a committee"
56 Solidify
57 A leporid
58 Priestley's "Johnson —— Jordan"
59 Shaggy
60 Off. Pulver, e.g.
61 Yorick, for one
65 Hirsch or Jolley
68 Sans reserve
68 Peter in a nursery rhyme
69 Jarred
70 Terms of office
72 Actor in "Bridesbead Revisited"
74 Poke
77 Wilkes of "G.W.T.W."
78 Knot in yarn
79 Favorable review
80 "Next of skin"
81 German sculptor-painter: c.1440-1533
82 Garden plant
83 Fashion
85 Beef casing
86 Psychic affinity
87 Custom
88 Scoters
89 Unfruitful
90 "... —— I saw Elba"
91 Agamemnon's wooden wife
94 Mixed with a lesser metal
95 S. S. Van Dine's —— Vance
96 Tia and tante
97 Done in
98 Erase
100 Like marjoram
101 —— on (serves)
102 Word with bone or breaker
105 Make effervescent
106 Coastar in "Under Fire"
107 Dive
108 Ball neighbor
109 Clothing size
111 An Oscar winner in 1980
114 Christie's "There is ——"
115 Turkish regiment
116 Felt
117 Manifest
118 Anonymous Richards
119 Bpi. of John Crowe Ransom
120 Inquired
121 Davis of "Dark Victory"

DOWN

1 Send money, as in payment
2 Rounded
3 Assoc. of Kilroy
4 Jacket or collar
5 Ralph Rackstraw, e.g.
6 Series of bets
7 Slander
8 Opposite of apterous
9 River near Gerona
10 Bus pass
11 Board Amtrak
12 Lenity
13 "Serpico" author
14 Sound from Sandy
15 Sam and Tom
16 Certain Louisianian
17 They need good memories
18 Weapon: Fr.
20 Chic
22 Crankcase section
24 Charlotte, Emily or Anne
26 Name of two kings of Iraq
30 Italian wine center
33 Poitier's "—— With Love"
34 I.R.S. activity
35 Cowboy, at times
36 Skirmish
37 Create
38 More uncommon
39 Chop, as meat
40 Man of Manchuria
41 Valley in NW Wyo.
42 "The Spanish Guitarist" painter
43 Wag
44 Cartoon team
45 Virtue or valor
46 Wat —— English rebel
48 Charon's vessel
50 Farr of "M*A*S*H"
52 Frenchmen
53 Kind of pole
54 —— Fisher Hall, Lincoln Center
55 Ulsters
57 Baklava ingredient
58 Stretch one's neck
61 Goddess who knew her oats
62 Ridicules
63 "——, to bed . . ."
64 Jeanne d'Arc: Abbr.
65 Valuable collection
67 Throb
69 Metric units
70 Kind of bud
71 Chemical compound
72 Camarilla
73 Incensed
75 "A Man and a Woman" actress
76 Stigmatize
78 Type of clock
80 Long-necked wading bird
82 First Pulitzer Prize novelist
83 Score doubled
84 First woman to govern a state
85 Certain display of painting
87 Hale or Hardy
88 "The Barefoot ——"
89 "The Exorcist" author
91 Nickname for Lou Groza
92 "Dared clean his —— front of him": Pushkin
93 Emulate a jaeger
94 Straightened
95 Highland wraps
97 Left port
98 Second: Comb. form
99 Cartoonist Bushmiller
100 American Indian language phylum
107 Make quick turns
108 Jupiter
110 Tatami
112 Dads and lads
113 Snow chaser
101 Less desirable
102 Leigh or Blair
103 Prevent
104 Refuse
105 Discordant
106 Where sudd grows

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BOOKS

DEATH VALLEY & THE AMARGOSA: A Land of Illusion.

By Richard E. Lingenfelter. 664 pages. $39.95. University of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, Calif. 94720.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

DEATH VALLEY and its landmarks, Coffin Peak, the Funeral Mountains, Deadman Pass, Dry Bone Canyon, Dante's View — the names alone conjure up terrible images of suffocating heat, parched land and death by thirst and exposure. "It is a pit of horrors — the haunt of all that is grim and ghoulish," observed one writer at the turn of the century. Another refered to it as an inferno inhabited by creatures "conjured up by Satan."

Indeed, as Richard Lingenfelter demonstrates in this absorbing book, the basin of the Amargosa river (from the Panamints to the Spring Mountains, from the Palmettos to the Avawatz) is as much an imaginative construct as a geographical location — an anomalous metaphor not only for the dangers and challenges of the old West, but also for the promises of the frontier.

"The valley we call Death," he writes, "isn't really that different from much of the rest of the desert West. It's just a little deeper, a little hotter, and a little crier. What sets it apart more than anything else is the mind's eye. For it is a land of illusion, a place in the mind, a shimmering mirage of riches and mystery and death. These illusions have distorted its landscape and contorted its history."

Seduced by its danger and mystique, thousands of people would make the perilous journey to the valley's sandy wastes — would-be miners, hopeful of striking it rich; adventurers, eager to test their mettle; scientists, determined to catalog its secrets; as well as assorted merchants and surveyors, ranchers and con men.

In most cases, though, their dreams would simply evaporate, like mirages in the desert's unforgiving heat. The horse-traders and thieves, who first came to the valley thinking they had found a convenient trail, lost their animals and sometimes their lives simply trying to cross it — as did many of the forty-niners, who thought the basin provided a short-cut to the goldfields of California.

A research physicist at the University of California and the author of more than a dozen studies on the West, Lingenfelter has combed through hundreds of books, memoirs, newspapers stories, pamphlets and government documents to assemble this account, carefully sifting myth from fact, rumor from reality; and the result is a work that should stand as a definitive piece of Western history. Though his enthusiasm occasionally makes for certain excursions into hyperbole, it is thorough, judicious and consistently entertaining — no easy feat, given the book's 600-page-plus length.

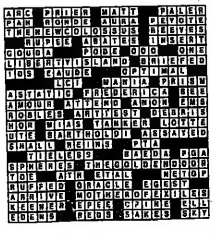
In fact, the story of Death Valley tends to read like a compendium of every late-night movie Western you've ever seen. There are desperate attempts to survive in the desert without water, shelter or food; shoot-'em-ups with hostile Indians and conniving rustlers; searches for lost mines and buried treasure; frantic races to stake claims and file suits, and preposterous schemes to defraud gullible investors. George D. Roberts, who staged an elaborate sales pitch featuring testimony from 30 so-called experts, pocketed nearly $3 million from Eastern speculators; B. X. Dawson sold nearly two million shares of stock in the valley based on his theory that the basin was once a "lake of fire" that "purified our gold," and Death Valley Scotty, probably the most famous "grubstake-eater" of them all, conned backers for years with his noisy boasts.

Lingenfelter has a sure storytelling instinct, and in his capable hands, the history of Death Valley becomes an anthology of tales about such flamboyant individuals. Charles Breyfogle, who supposedly found one of the valley's richest mines, then lost it forever in a near-fatal accident; Edward Beale, who oversaw the government's abortive effort to start a camel corps in the desert, and Frank (Shorty) Harris, who helped stake one of the valley's biggest claims, only to sign his rights away in a drunken stupor.

In more recent times, the valley has served more prosaic purposes — its real wealth was found to lie in its deposits of borax, not gold or silver; and today, tourists — not prospectors or thrill-seekers — are its most frequent visitors. Still, Death Valley was set aside as a national monument in 1933 and, as Lingenfelter points out, that act by the government helped, in a way, to "save the valley's great illusions of elusive riches and unfathomable mysteries and lurking deadliness, feeding and guarding them but leaving them plenty of room to run wild, so that they too are still there to see, in the mind's eye."

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of the New York Times.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



SPORTS

Becker, Lendl in Wimbledon Final

By Robert Millward
The Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and defending champion Boris Becker of West Germany advanced to the men's title match at Wimbledon with semifinal victories Friday that ranged from power tennis at its best to comic relief.

Lendl, seeking his first major grass-court championship, needed everything he had to defeat unseeded Slobodan Zivojinovic, 6-2, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-7 (1-7), 6-4, in a match featuring booming serves, lots of talk about the temperature of the tennis balls and a momentary sit-down by the Yugoslavian over a service call.

Becker, who a year ago at age 17 went from unseeded entry to champion, downed Henri Leconte of France 6-2, 6-4, 6-7 (4-7), 6-3, exploding service winners and flying through the air, then wishing his victim "happy birthday" at the net.

Lendl zipped through the first set, when Zivojinovic kept questioning the umpire about why the tennis balls felt so cold. The umpire, David Howie, assured him they were the proper temperature, but Zivojinovic occasionally made gestures and quizzical looks when new balls were brought into play.

It would not be the last time the 6-foot-6-inch (1.98-meter) "Bobo" would have words with the chair.

Zivojinovic got rolling in the second set, using his powerful serve and groundstrokes, and tied the match. Lendl had another easy time in the third set, before Zivojinovic again rallied and at 3-3 reached break point in the seventh game.

Lendl's first serve was called out by the line judge, but Howie overruled. The crowd could not believe it, and neither could Zivojinovic.

He went to one of the courtside boxes and shook his head. He walked back to where the serve landed and repeated the gesture. He laid his racket down and asked Howie to take his place on court.

He walked to the chair, said, "Thank you very much, I don't want to play," and sat down with a towel on his head.

Howie gave Zivojinovic a warning for delay of play. Then out came Alan Mills, the tournament's referee, and Ken Farrar, the supervisor of officials. They got Zivojinovic back on the court, but it took several tries for Howie to get the crowd quiet, and laughter — a sound rarely heard above a checkle on Centre Court — continued to ripple among the fans.

Lendl eventually won the point and the set went to a tie breaker, which Zivojinovic won while breaking Lendl on the first and fourth points.

Lendl was screaming now, complaining about a camera flash going off as he was serving. After Zivojinovic won the first game of the fifth set with his 17th ace, Lendl was yelling at himself as he made very unusual errors. He had break point in the third game before Zivojinovic rallied to hold, bring a yell of frustration from Lendl.

He got the break he needed in the seventh game, hitting a winner on a service return and yelling, "Yeah! Yeah!" After Zivojinovic held serve, Lendl held for the match, moving to two points away on a volley that caused him to double-pump as the ball skittered on the net cord; to one point away on a smashed backhand overhead volley and to victory after 3 hours 26 minutes on a service winner that buried itself at Zivojinovic's feet.

Serves were the key to Becker's triumph, too, on the day Leconte became 23.

"The way he's playing, I don't think so," Leconte said when asked if anyone could beat Becker. "On this court, no. He's No. 1 on grass."

Becker said he thought "I was a little too much for him. I overpowered him with some shots."

There was a decidedly American air about the All England Club on the Fourth of July.

Pam Shriver of the United States, who started the tournament as the women's fifth seed, showed up in a Statue of Liberty costume and was presented with a bouquet of red-white-and-blue flowers for her 24th birthday. The crowd included U.S. film stars Cary Grant and Charlton Heston.

But the tennis was all European. For the first time since early in this century, the four semifinalists are from Europe, and Becker began the overcast afternoon with a blitz capped by an arm-waving "Ia!" when Leconte's final shot hit the net.

Becker broke Leconte's service in the first and fifth games of the first set. On his own serve, the West German was unbeatable.

At 4-1 and 40-15, he won the game on a second-serve ace. On set point, he blazed a serve down the middle to Leconte's forehand. The Frenchman never had time to do anything but hang his head.

In the second set, Leconte played more like the man who won his quarterfinal match over Pat Cash of Australia with a fine display of power tennis. He charged the net behind his serve, put sway volley after volley and Becker had to muble around the Centre Court turf to reach many shots.

But Leconte could not break Becker, and in the seventh game Becker got the point he needed when Leconte double-faulted. Becker then held and the Frenchman was disgusted, offering his racket to the crowd and bouncing a ball off his head as he prepared to serve the next game.

Leconte held, but Becker closed out the set the next game with a service winner.

The third set was on serve all the way — thanks to one of those flying shots that Becker in the last two years has made a part of Wimbledon.

Leconte was at set point with Becker serving in the 10th game following a double fault, and it looked as if the set was his as he drove a forehand down the line.

But Becker, rushing the net, launched himself to his left and, with his body parallel to the ground, hit a backhand volley across court for a winner. He wound up holding serve when Leconte sent a return long and netted a backhand.

In the tie breaker, Leconte broke twice for a 4-1 lead. Becker broke back to 3-5, but Leconte then held and won the set when Becker netted a backhand volley.

The fourth set turned on the fourth game, as Becker broke Leconte's serve for a 3-1 lead. Leconte's next service game produced a memorable point.

Twice Becker went flying near the net to return shots, tumbling back to his feet like a wrestler looking for the next hold. The second of these shots sent Leconte deep into his backhand corner, from where he ripped a shot down the line that passed Becker. Leconte gave out a shout and shook his arms in glee. He held serve for 4-2.

It stayed on serve and Becker won at 40-15 when Leconte's final effort came up short.

The Associated Press

...n Zivojinovic has some unkind words to say to the ...mpire during his semifinal match with Ivan Lendl.

Carl Nielsen/Reuters

Boris Becker and Henri Leconte finish in friendly fashion.

...avelange: Last in Compassion

...'s Profits Grow, but Its Image Has Been Lessened

...*ational Herald Tribune*

...ON — You can fool everyone all the children.

...ps by the some tricks to ra... to excuse, to gloss over ...adona's illegally handled ...goal. Bobby Robson, the ...nager whose team was ...by that goal, has received ...mpathy for his exclusive ...Maradona's was an in... ...uch, that he would have ...have had his own team ...a goal, that Maradona ...the situation, that the ...it is too strong.

...there is no profit in mo... ...ybe the corrupting of ge... ...harsh for adults to take? ...e fouled air in Mexico ...fed judgment? Or, maybe ...t the world are less willing ...poor losers where "every... ...knowledges chicanery is ...game, part of life?

...iz, a friend of my son's, ...hat do you think of Mara... ...n? The best player in the ...d he cheats! I think its ...fo the 10-year-old a game ...e, and Maradona's goal ...e rules, and something in ...ungry world is rotten.

...ttle he yet realizes. How ...is he, and millions of ...ot to know that sporting ...ve been sold out to the ...dollars.

...e Aztecs Stadium last Sun... World Cup finale, starring ...a, was dwarfed by an in... ...vertisement for Camel cig... ...was a *stain on the tourna*... ...tokens of the sport's greed.

...federation of International ...Associations (FIFA) pays ...ice to spreading values ...the world's children. Yet,

ROB HUGHES

during its showpiece to 500 million in 166 countries, it screened a message that contradicted its own medical committee's condemnation of nicotine addiction.

Absolute nonsense, retorts João Havelange, the Brazilian head of FIFA. At a press conference last week he insisted: "I'm 70 years old. I have traveled the world looking at cigarette advertising. I have never smoked."

Havelange is a doctor of law, not of medicine; a guardian of soccer's business, not its conscience. It is unusual for him to explain himself.

This week, during a British television interview, it was put to him that he was a director of the insurance company that sought a contract for the 1982 World Cup. Absolutely not, replied Havelange.

Shown the paperwork that refuted his word he replied, "My secretary made a mistake," and stormed out. The camera team got him back. He then admitted being a director of the insurance company but walked out again after a question about his owning — or his impending ownership — of a Brazilian TV company that might make as much profit on the 1994 tour...ament as Televisa made in Mexico.

"I have my honor and my principles," he grumbled.

Honor, principles — and profits. If, as I believe, the 1994 tournament goes to Brazil, it will be the fifth consecutive to be played in a Latin country since the honorable doctor's elevation to power in 1974.

In that time the base for FIFA's international family, and its marketing value, has been transformed. The triangle between soccer, television and sponsorships, according to Havelange principles, benefits all.

Well, all who matter. In Mexico, FIFA announced provisional profits of $140 million, with 10 percent going to FIFA, 25 percent to the Mexican organizing committee and 65 percent to the 24 teams.

Alas, though Televisa may pick up $90 million for world TV rights, the Mexican people will profit little. The homeless thousands who live in tents, the tens of thousands in slums, have not been lifted by the World Cup spirit.

At Netzahualcoyotl, a sprawling shanty area east of Mexico City, they lined the streets, danced to mariachi bands and allowed their excited children to wave and touch the limousines passing through. It was as close as the poor got to a World Cup on their doorstep.

Yet Neza Stadium was seldom half filled. Couldn't FIFA have shown compassion and allowed the children into the empty spaces?

"The stadiums are not made of rubber," Havelange responded at a press conference called to launch a FIFA/UNICEF all-star game in Pasadena, California, on 27 July. Its proceeds are designated for Mexico's deprived children.

"We really can't receive everybody from the streets into the stadium," Havelange said. "That is why we have television."

Far from FIFA's mind was the story in the Mexico City News headline: "Slum Dwellers Being Billed for Neza Coverup."

It referred to local government demands that inhabitants pay for walls erected to hide the worst of the ramshackle tenementsinside the country's most shameful district.

Mexico's haves and have-nots are not FIFA's responsibility. They are no more than a matter of personal conscience to the Maradonas of this world — or to Hugo Sánchez, a home-grown product of rags to extreme riches who became the symbol of everything from Televisa hype to a figure used by the Mexican government to divert attention from its crises of bankruptcy.

But the insensitive refusal to bring them in was a lost opportunity. When you rise to the heights of a Havelange you inevitably jet from match to match seeing only "excellent refereeing," superb organization and perfect administration.

"I take the positive comments," he has said, "and any negative I leave on the side and go on my way."

Precisely.

AP

João Havelange

Fignon: First in His Own Mind

2-Time Tour de France Winner Rides Back From Injury

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

BOULOGNE BILLANCOURT, France — For a two-time winner, Laurent Fignon was feeling far from confident Friday when he started the Tour de France. The 25-year-old Frenchman, who rides for the Système U team, finished first in the world's greatest bicycle race in 1983 and 1984, but could not compete last year because of surgery for tendinitis in his left heel.

"When you've won it twice, you come to win it again," he said before Friday's prologue, a short time trial. "But after being out of action so long, I really can't say how much I can do. What point will I be at: 100 percent of my possibilities or 90 percent? Frankly, I don't know."

If he still did not know after the three-mile (4.6-kilometer) race against the clock, he at least had a hint. Fignon finished seventh in the 210-man field, just ahead of a major rival, Greg LeMond, the American who rides for La Vie Claire.

The prologue was won by Thierry Marie, a teammate of Fignon's and a time-trial specialist, in 5 minutes 21.69 seconds. Eric Vanderaerden of Belgium, riding for the Panasonic team, was second, a half-second behind Marie around the flat, gentle course in this suburb of Paris.

Bernard Hinault, the five-time winner of the Tour de France and a teammate of LeMond's, was third. Jean-Luc Vandenbroucke of Belgium and the Kas team was fourth with Jelle Nijdam, a Dutchman with the Kwantum team, fifth.

Hinault, wearing the yellow jersey of last year's winner, was cheered throughout his ride by the thousands of spectators who had come out to see him in his last Tour de France. He is to retire at age 32 this fall.

Hinault was clearly the crowd's favorite, but Fignon was not far behind in a race that the French press is presenting as a duel between only these two. And if Fignon was uncertain about his possibilities, he also was optimistic.

"I consider myself one of the favorites with Hinault and LeMond," he said earlier in the week. Asked whom he ranked first among equals, he replied, "Hinault, because he's won it five times. And because LeMond hasn't fulfilled all the hopes placed in him. LeMond has all the physical qualities needed but," and here Fignon touched his head, "he doesn't have the mind set of a winner.

"If I hadn't had all my medical problems," he continued, "I'd put myself first."

So would most of the other riders in the 21-team field that begun three weeks of competition. Moving counterclockwise around France, the race will cover 2,500 miles before it winds up July 27 on the Champs-Elysées in Paris.

The last time he rode in a bicycle race blown that forced avenue, Fignon was wearing the yellow jersey and cruising to victory by more than 10 minutes over the second-place Hinault and the third-place LeMond. Fignon dominated the 1984 tour, winning five daily stages comprising three time trials and two climbs in the Alps.

Now his power as a climber is unclear.

"It's been two years since I've made real climbs, tough ones, over and over again, in the high mountains," he said this week in one of the many interviews he has granted since his operation. Bright and businesslike, Fignon has worked hard to keep his name before the public.

The mountains he has ridden in this season were of moderate height and difficulty, unlike many of those in the tour. "In the Tour of Spain this year," he said, "the climbs weren't long enough. In the Dauphiné Libéré I realized that I needed to build up my back muscles, that my kidneys hurt. In the Tour de France, you can't get away with that."

He finished seventh in the Tour of Spain, or the Vuelta, and 17th in the Dauphiné Libéré, experiencing at least one bad day in each race and losing a considerable amount of time.

Publicly, Fignon has seemed undaunted by the mountains in the Tour de France, which include six climbs rated in the beyond category in toughness. "It pleases me a lot," he said of the ordeal ahead. "The harder it is in the mountains, the harder it is physically. The more I ride, the stronger I get. Fatigue is in the head. All I need to climb well is to be in good form."

Whether his good form has returned or not, he has made a remarkable recovery from the surgery last May on his Achilles tendon. Hinault, after a similar operation on his right knee in 1982, was unable to return to top form for a year. But he is six years older than Fignon, who will turn 26 soon after this tour ends.

"The doctor warned me that there was a 2 percent chance the operation wouldn't work," Fignon said soon after his surgery. "Then I had two weeks to say to myself, 'What if I'm not cured?' But there was no other solution — it wasn't going to cure itself with six months, a year, three years of rest.

"Once I knew the tendinitis was taken care of, I never again doubted."

Fignon returned to competition in January in a six-day indoor race in Madrid, but fell and broke his right collarbone. In mid-April he stunned the cycling world by winning a Belgian classic, or one-day race, the Flèche Vallone. But his other results have been mediocre.

"Nobody can say how much time it will take," he has said of full recovery. "Nobody can figure it out today. That has to await the end of the season.

"I've learned to be patient. It's when you lose something that you realize how much it meant to you. But you have to suffer so much to appreciate it."

AP

Laurent Fignon

...COREBOARD

Baseball

...r League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
...n	70	262	49	97	.370
...l	65	233	43	81	.348
...NY	79	324	54	112	.344
...gin	78	348	68	115	.330
...Y	77	329	51	87	.326
	77	311	50	104	.334
...ts	71	264	54	87	.327
...Cle	79	305	54	94	.308
	78	314	61	99	.315
Tor	80	308	46	103	.335

Henderson, New York, 70; Puckett, Min. 70; Phillips, Oakland, 65; Bertell, KC, 79; Molitor, Milwaukee, 74; Mattingly, New York, 79; Boggs, Boston, 79; Rice, Boston, 76; Mattingly, New York, 78; Winfield, San Diego, 71; Hrbek, Minnesota, 74; Parrish, Texas, 71; Fernandez, Toronto, 79; Griffin, Oakland, 78; Seaver, Texas, 71; Wilson, Kansas City, 78.

PITCHING (5 decisions)

Job, Chicago, 24; Bertelle, Toronto, 21; Clemens, Boston, 13; Witt, Texas, 13; Nieves, Milwaukee, 13; Morris, Minnesota, 13; Hernandez, Detroit, 14; Harris, Texas, 13; Johnson, Boston, 13.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
SD	77	285	53	105	.364
SF	64	228	32	81	.348
Mon	71	282	48	95	.337
Hou	65	235	43	82	.325
	74	294	41	93	.316
	70	282	32	87	.309
...NY	69	195	33	60	.308
NY	67	247	39	76	.304
Phi	73	277	45	84	.303
Pitt	75	268	42	81	.302

...; Murphy, Atlanta, 54; Gwynn, San Diego, 71; Parrish, Philadelphia, 49; Raines, Montreal, 48; Carter, New York, 45; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 45.

Schedule

Philadelphia, 57; Carter, Philadelphia, 57; Carter, ...ork, 56; O'Brien, San Francisco, 52; ...Houston, 52; Parker, Cincinnati, 52; ...Garvey, San Diego, 105; Raines, Montreal, 102; Sax, Los Angeles, 93; Buss, Houston, ...Wilson, Chicago, 65.

...ner, Philadelphia, 25; Dunston, ...Pittsburgh, 22; Raines, ...Sax, St. Louis, 21; Brooks, Mon...real, 5; McGee, St. Louis, 5; Moreno, Atlanta, 5; Raines, Montreal, 5.

Home Runs: O'Brien, Houston, 17; Marshall, Los Angeles, 17; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 16; Parker, Cincinnati, 16; Stubbs, Los Angeles, 15.

Stolen Bases: Coleman, St. Louis, 31; Raines, Montreal, 28; Duncan, Los Angeles, 21; Edwards, Cincinnati, 21; Davis, Houston, 20.

PITCHING (5 decisions)

Wise-Lost/Wasing PCL/ERA: Fernandez, New York, 10-3, .833, 3.01; Dade, New York, 9-2.

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	000 110 100	3	12
New York	300 300 100	7	13

Klink, Pacella (3), Hernandez (8) and Parrish; Fulton, Fisher (4), Niekro (7) and Lavalliere. W—Fulton, 1-4. L—Klink, 4-5. Sv—Righetti (18). HRs—Detroit, Evans (16). Trammell (6). New York, Washington (11), Pasqua (6).

Baltimore	000 100 013	7	13
Milwaukee	000 110 000	2	7

Boddicker, Snell (6) and Parido; Stieb, Plesac (8), Atherton (9) and Sveum. W—Stieb, 10-7. L—Boddicker, 10-4. HRs—Milwaukee, Lombardozzi (7), Washington (3), Hrbek (18).

Toronto	100 100 200	4	13
Boston	000 201 100	4	12

Carrelli, Bichette (6), Henke (9) and Whitt; Boyd, Brown (8), Leiter (7), Crawford (8) and Sullivan, Gedman (7). W—Carrelli, 4-1. L—Boyd, 10-4. Sv—Henke (12). HRs—Toronto, Bichette 2 (21), Mulliniks 2 (10). Boston, Rice (8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	010 000 030	4	12
Philadelphia	000 300 000	3	9

Danny, Terry (7) and Diaz; Ruffin, Hume (8), Bedrosian (9) and Russell. W—Ruffin, 1-2. L—Danny, 5-8. Sv—Hume (3). HRs—Philadelphia, Schmidt (16), Russell (6).

Montreal	000 010 000	1	7
Atlanta	100 020 010	4	9

Hesketh, Tibbs (8) and Sillivan; Palmer, Mahler (8) and Virgil. W—Palmer, 5-4. L—Hesketh, 6-6. Sv—Garber (9).

Houston	000 100 000	1	6
New York	000 110 00x	2	7

Deshaies, Kerfeld (8), Dilmen (10) and Ali...; Darling, Orosco (10) and Hearn. W—Orosco, 4-4. L—Dilmen, 1-2. HRs—Houston, Garner (7). New York, Hearn (3), Strawberry 2 (12), Knight (9).

Chicago	000 010 000	1	5
San Diego	000 110 00x	2	6

Eckersley, Hoffman (9) and Davis; Hoyt and Kennedy. W—Hoyt, 2-4. L—Eckersley, 3-5. HRs—Chicago, Sandberg (14).

St.Louis	000 000 000	0	4
San Francisco	000 001 00x	1	5

Mathews, Ownbey (8), Worrell (8) and La Valliere; Krukow and Melvin. W—Krukow, 10-4. L—Ownbey, 1-3. HR—San Francisco, Kuiper (3).

Pittsburgh	011 010 000	3	9
Los Angeles	200 001 00x	3	9

Reuschel, Winn (8), Clements (9) and Pena; Welch and Travers. W—Welch, 4-4. L—Reuschel, 4-9. HR—Pittsburgh, Reynolds (7).

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	50	37	.549	—
New York	44	38	.537	2
Cleveland	46	35	.523	3
Toronto	43	39	.525	3½
Baltimore	40	37	.519	4
Milwaukee	36	38	.486	7½
Detroit	36	39	.484	7½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	42	36	.538	—
California	41	36	.532	½
Kansas City	37	41	.474	5
Chicago	34	42	.447	7
Minnesota	34	44	.436	8
Seattle	34	44	.436	8
Oakland	30	50	.375	12

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	52	31	.716	—
Montreal	41	34	.547	10½
Philadelphia	37	38	.493	14½
St. Louis	35	41	.461	17
Chicago	31	44	.413	20½
Pittsburgh	30	45	.400	22½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	46	36	.544	—
Houston	42	36	.538	1½
Atlanta	41	37	.526	3½
San Diego	40	38	.513	5½
Los Angeles	35	43	.449	11½
Cincinnati	33	43	.446	12

.518, 2.54; Darling, New York, 9-5, .643, 3.18; Gooden, New York, 9-5, .643, 2.92; Krukow, San Francisco, 10-4, .714, 3.77; Rawley, Philadelphia, 10-4, .714, 2.73.

Strikeouts: Scott, Houston, 151; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 116; Ziscilla, Atlanta, 98; Welch, Los Angeles, 97; Palmer, Atlanta, 96.

Saves: Righetti, Montreal, 18; Dibble, Houston, 16; Gossage, San Diego, 14; Worrell, St. Louis, 13; Franco, Cincinnati, 12; Lefferts, Chicago, 12; Orosco, New York, 12.

Football

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Ottawa	2	0	0	38	13	4
Toronto	1	0	0	21	20	2
Montreal	0	1	0	11	38	0
Hamilton	0	2	0	23	39	0

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Edmonton	2	0	0	37	23	4
Saskatchewan	1	0	0	26	14	2
Sask Club	1	1	0	41	53	2
Winnipeg	0	1	0	17	28	0
Calgary	0	2	0	34	49	0

Thursday's Results

Ottawa 19, Hamilton 7

Edmonton 34, British Columbia 13

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

NEW YORK—Put Ron Guidry, pitcher, on 21-day disabled list.

Charles Krupa/The Associated Press

Gary Redus of the Phillies reached out for a run as the Reds' catcher, Bo Diaz, hobbled the throw to the plate.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Simpson Leads U.S. Golf Tourney

CROMWELL, Connecticut (AP) — Tim Simpson, who has been in a two-month slump, shot 7-under-par 64 Thursday — one stroke off the course record — for a one-stroke lead after one round of the Greater Hartford Open golf tournament.

Simpson had seven birdies and no bogies. Tom Watson, Denis Watson and Don Forsman tied for second at 65 with Chip Beck, Roger Maltbie and Ken Knox at 66.

Bias Autopsy: More Heart Damage

WASHINGTON (WP) — The final autopsy report on Len Bias shows a "distinct possibility" that the University of Maryland basketball star used cocaine previous to the night of his death, according to the state's chief medical examiner.

Dr. John F. Smialek said Thursday that although he could not "state categorically" that damage to heart muscle fibers found in recent microscopic studies was caused by cocaine, "I think there's a distinct probability that previous exposure to cocaine was the cause of that."

For the Record

Heike Drechsler of East Germany equaled her world long-jump record with a leap of 24 feet 5¼ inches (7.45 meters) at a Dresden meet. *(AP)*

The Portuguese Parliament set up a commission to investigate the lifetime banning of eight players from the national soccer team. *(AFP)*

Mets Deal Astros Blow in 10th As Strawberry, Knight Homer

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Mets discovered a new way to win Thursday night — as if they really needed one.

Daryl Strawberry hit his first two home runs this season off left-handed pitching, the second two-run shot coming in the 10th inning. Two outs later, Ray Knight hit a homer that gave the Mets a 6-5 victory over the Houston Astros.

"That's the most dramatic game of the year for the Mets, and I guess I'd have to say it was my most climactic game," said Strawberry, having helped lead the team's winning streak to seven games. "I have regained my confidence and my patience."

Strawberry also singled and doubled in five at-bats, while each of his homers, which give him 12 for the season, tied the score. A fifth-inning drive off starter Jim Deshaies made it 3-3, before pinch-hitter Phil Garner put the Astros back ahead with a two-run homer off relief pitcher Jesse Orosco in the top of the 10th.

Knight homered after having struck out all four previous at-bats.

"I was seeing the ball well all night," he said. "Striking out four times didn't bother me. I was still strong mentally."

Said Houston reliever Charlie Kerfeld, who pitched the eighth and ninth innings: "It was a tough way to lose a ballgame.

Phillies 7, Reds 5: In Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt's three-run, first-inning homer helped Bruce Ruffin beat Cincinnati for his first major-league triumph. The largest crowd in the majors this season, 61,475, showed up for the game and a fireworks display afterward.

Braves 3, Expos 1: In Atlanta, Ken Griffey singled in two runs and David Palmer held Montreal to seven hits for 8⅔ innings, striking out nine.

Padres 4, Cubs 1: In San Diego, LaMarr Hoyt pitched a five-bitter

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

against Chicago for his first complete game since July 7, 1985.

Dodgers 6, Pirates 3: In Los Angeles, Franklin Stubbs doubled in two runs during a five-run first inning that beat Pittsburgh. Bob Welch won for the first time since April 30, while the Dodgers ended a six-game losing streak.

Giants 1, Cardinals 0: In San Francisco, Mike Krukow pitched a four-hitter against St. Louis and Randy Kutcher homered in the sixth for the game's only run, which put the Giants back into first place in the West Division by a half-game over the Astros.

Blue Jays 8, Red Sox 5: In the American League, in Boston, Rance Mullinks drove in four runs with two homers and a single, and Jesse Barfield drove in three with two homers as Toronto survived a club-record four wild pitches by John Cerutti.

Yankees 9, Tigers 5: In New York, Rickey Henderson hit a two-run double during a four-run second inning and the Yankee defense turned in five double plays against Detroit. Claudell Washington also homered for New York and had three hits in his second start since being acquired in a trade with Atlanta for Griffey.

Twins 11, Orioles 7: In Bloomington, Minnesota, Ron Washington drove in four runs, three with an inside-the-park homer in the sixth inning, while Kent Hrbek and Steve Lombardozzi also homered against Baltimore. Washington got into the game only because Lombardozzi injured himself by fouling a pitch off his foot in the fifth.

■ **Control of Rangers Sold**

Oilman Eddie Chiles has agreed to sell his controlling interest in the Rangers to Gaylord Broadcasting Company of Dallas, The Associated Press reported Thursday from Arlington, Texas.

Gaylord acquired one third of the stock in the Rangers as well as broadcasting rights in February 1985. It also had first refusal to buy Chiles's share if he decided to sell.

The purchase price for the two-thirds interest "is a private matter," said Chiles, whose oil drilling business has fallen on hard times.

The sale is contingent on approval of the owners of the 26 major league teams, requiring a three-fourths approval of the AL owners and a majority approval of the 12 NL owners, and of the baseball commissioner, Peter Ueberroth.

■ **Howe Can Rejoin Majors**

Steve Howe, the 1980 NL rookie of the year who had a cocaine problem, has been given permission by commissioner Ueberroth's office to negotiate a major-league contract, his attorney told The Associated Press in San Jose, California.

Howe, now pitching for the independent San Jose team of the Class A California League, can sign with a major-league club for assignment starting July 14, attorney John Lence said. He said permission was granted under an agreement worked out with the commissioner's office as part of Howe's reinstatement June 24 from a suspension following a disputed drug test.

■ **Giants Sign Carlton**

Four-time Cy Young Award-winner Steve Carlton has been signed by the Giants to a contract for the rest of the season, The Associated Press reported from San Francisco.

Carlton, 42, was released June 26 by the Phillies.

EUROPEAN BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS IN PARIS
5 July 15 h and 20 h
5 July final at 15 h
Vélodrome municipal de Vincennes
"La CIPALE" Métro
LIBERTE PARIS 12e

Cabaretist Michael Feinstein: 'Wanna Sing a Show Tune?'

By Stephen Holden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Like every other business in Manhattan, the Algonquin Hotel knew it had to come up with something special by way of celebration for the Statue of Liberty weekend. Boisterous expressions of patriotism seemed the wrong sort of thing for the worldly atmosphere of the place, so the hotel booked the young singer and pianist Michael Feinstein to entertain in the Oak Room July 1-5. In a light, penetrating voice that throbbed with nostalgia, Feinstein sang vintage Broadway show tunes and other old songs appropriate to the occasion.

Feinstein, 29 and raised in Columbus, Ohio, created something of a sensation when he made his New York debut at the Algonquin in January. Feinstein, who will start a stint at London's Ritz Hotel on July 21, is the brightest young male star on the U. S. cabaret circuit.

Cabaret, as it is usually thought of today, is a medium in which a singer invests often-familiar material with a personal and sometimes literary point of view, treating popular songs as if they were art songs. Singing pianists — the subdivision of cabaret to which Feinstein belongs — usually tinkle in the background at parties; only rarely is there one who has the style and verve to emerge from the background and become the main attraction.

Most young pop musicians Feinstein's age revere Bruce Springsteen, Sting and Michael Jackson. But Feinstein idolizes John Green, composer of "Body and Soul," who ran MGM's music department in the 1950s.

In February 1985, Liza Minnelli, a child of the old guard, threw a party in Feinstein's honor at Le Mondrian Hotel in Los Angeles. It was attended by 200 celebrities, including Elizabeth Taylor and Joan Collins. Minnelli did the honors again at his Oak Room opening in January. In the four-month run that followed, Leonard Bernstein, Stephen Sondheim, Liberace, Cy Coleman, Betty Comden, Kay Swift, Charles Strouse, Burton Lane, Harvey Schmidt and Hal David were among the scores of songwriters and musicians who came to pay their respects.

On one Tuesday evening last spring, the Oak Room was packed. At 9:15, Feinstein, wearing a tuxedo, threaded his way among the tables to take his seat at the grand piano in the center of the narrow room. Baby-faced, with slick dark hair, he is a throwback to some of the matinee idols of the 1930s and '40s — languid, soft-featured men whose sultry glances were described as coming from "bedroom eyes."

After a terse introduction, he launched into his opening number, "Wanna Sing a Show Tune?" — a vaudeville-style celebration of Broadway written by Ray Jessel for an episode of the television series "The Love Boat." The song takes a vengeful view of contemporary pop music: "You can keep those rock songs, / I don't need those schlock songs, / Only summer stock songs / Start me tapping my toe."

Feinstein's set interwove romance and sophisticated wit. Introducing a Gershwin medley, he told of the time a BBC announcer unwittingly introduced "a song by George Gershwin and his lovely wife Ira." The audience burst into laughter.

Michael Feinstein with fan Minnelli: "He has a genuine streak of romanticism."

This particular evening, romance outweighed humor. The audience sat rapt as Feinstein interpreted "'s Wonderful" as a heated love song and paved emotional homage to Oscar Levant, the hypochondriacal musical wit and pianist who became George Gershwin's sidekick and most devoted interpreter.

Feinstein was a lonely misfit who willed his way into a Hollywood dream world. He began playing the piano by ear at age 5. When he was 12, he heard the slow theme of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" on an André Kostelanetz album. "It touched me in a way no other music ever had," Feinstein recalled.

"My father used to play a lot of old 78s of Al Jolson. 'Today my favorite singers are still Jolson, Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire and Rosemary Clooney.' During his adolescence, Feinstein amassed 6,000 78s and show albums and almost as much sheet music. He had few friends. He never shared his peers' adoration for contemporary pop or rock music. "I know the Beatles are as great and significant as the Gershwins, but I could never get into them," he said.

Having hated high school, Feinstein decided to skip college. In 1976 his parents moved from Columbus to the Los Angeles suburb of Canoga Park. He later joined them and took a job as a piano salesman. Much of his spare time was spent rummaging through music stores in Los Angeles. He was searching out an old Oscar Levant record one day when the store owner mentioned that he had some rare acetate recordings that had once belonged to Levant. Feinstein bought them, then telephoned the pianist's widow, June, and informed her of his find. Mrs. Levant invited him to her apartment. She was immediately charmed by him. When he sat down at her piano and played several of her late husband's songs, she was astounded. "Nobody knows Oscar's songs, and here was this kid — Little Mike I used to call him — who knew all of them," she recalled.

Feinstein quickly became her protégé. One day she had lunch at the Polo Lounge with her close friend Leonore Gershwin, wife of Ira Gershwin; the lyricist was 80 at the time. She mentioned her discovery. Mrs. Gershwin was intrigued. Ira Gershwin's longtime secretary had recently died, and an appointment was set up with Feinstein. He was offered a three-week job as a discographer. The three weeks stretched into six years as the young man organized and catalogued closets full of lyrics and music. "They adored him," recalled Mrs. Levant. "He revived Ira from a deep depression. Michael would sing songs that Ira had forgotten he had ever written. He really became the son that Ira never had."

Feinstein began to get himself noticed at Hollywood parties by playing when the pianist hired for the occasion took a break. Liza Minnelli recalled a party where he was playing and singing the Gershwins' "Lorelei." "As I walked by, he had forgotten a lyric, and I threw it to him. What I loved about Michael from the moment I saw him was not what he did but the way he did it. He's not camp, and he's not being cute or showing off. He has a genuine streak of romanticism. I, too, learned every show tune when I was 13. It wasn't something you do if you've got a lot of friends and are the most popular kid at school."

Ira Gershwin died in August 1983, and Feinstein decided to ply his talents in the rarefied world of cabaret. He was a success almost at once, first in Los Angeles, then at San Francisco's Plush Room. The enthusiasm of audiences there persuaded the owners of the Algonquin to take a chance on him. The result was bigger crowds than the Oak Room has had in years. When he returns to the hotel in January, he will command more money than any performer ever to appear in the Oak Room.

Cabaret in New York flourished in the 1940s, then faded with the rise of television. In the early 1970s, a revival, spurred by such performers as Bette Midler, Melissa Manchester, Peter Allen, Manhattan Transfer and Barbara Cook, attracted a baby-boom audience, including large homosexual cult followings for Midler and Cook; audiences that felt alienated from the communal roar of rock. Later, the popularity of Linda Ronstadt's and Willie Nelson's albums of standards and, most recently, of Barbra Streisand's "Broadway Album" has revealed a new mass acceptance of the kind of music rock was supposed to have overthrown.

Feinstein, like other young cabaret entertainers, has made albums for a small independent label with limited distribution. His first, "Pure Gershwin," for Parmasan Records, has sold about 20,000 copies, very good for this kind of record. His newest, "Michael Feinstein Live at the Algonquin," is doing brisk business.

Feinstein is in earnest about "Pure Gershwin." He is almost ferocious when he talks about the music. "In the 50 years since George Gershwin died, his music has been distorted in all kinds of insidious ways that are losing track of his original, authentic sound, which was so vibrant. Each new year takes us further away from it. New editions of his music are being published, but the orchestrations are lost, and different versions of songs are being published that purport to be the original but aren't."

It was after 1 A.M. when he returned to his suite in the Algonquin, having performed two shows and done the obligatory socializing. He threw off his tuxedo and, over pajamas, put on a 50-year-old pink satin smoking jacket that Noël Coward might have worn in "Private Lives." Feinstein inserted a videocassette into the VCR and stretched out on the couch. The images of Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth flickered onto the television screen. Astaire began to sing "I'm Old Fashioned." Feinstein sighed happily, transported to where he has always wanted to be — a never-never land of endless romance and beautiful music.

PEOPLE

Belfast Pianist Triumps

For the first time since the American pianist Van Cliburn won the top prize for piano in the original Tchaikovsky competition of 1958, a foreigner has been named best pianist in the quadrennial contest without splitting the award with a Soviet musician. A year of "bravo" went up in the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory when the jury chairman, Andrei Eshpai, proclaimed that Barry Douglas of Northern Ireland, the crowd's favorite, had taken top honors. Earlier, Soviet musicians had taken or shared first place in the voice, violin and cello competitions. Douglas, 26, of Belfast, who studied at the Royal College of Music in London, impressed listeners with the strength and brightness of his playing. His performance Tuesday night of Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1 in B Flat Minor drew a 10-minute ovation.

□

Sir Colin Davis's 15 years as music director of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, have reached a stormy finale with a production of Beethoven's "Fidelio" that was booed by most critics and loudly booed. The two minutes of catcalls at the first night of the London production were directed mainly at the Romanian-born producer, Andrei Serban, and the set designer, Sally Jacobs. The Times reported, and the two did not take the customary bows. Covent Garden officials claimed the dissent came from a section of the audience that always opposes Davis's work. The chief cause of objections, said The Times, appeared to be the appearance of characters on stilts, struggling to keep their balance as they portrayed the Grim Reaper, an angel and a bat.

□

Should rare Victorian frescoes be obscured to display a rich collection of 19th-century art? The artistic heritage of Britain's artistic heritage say no, so an American millionaire's board of paintings is still homeless. Both sides in the three-year dispute expressed regret Friday as Frederick Koch, son of a Kansas oil millionaire, withdrew his plan to turn a historic London mansion into a museum for his collection. Koch, who lives in Monaco, had applied to refurbish St. John's Lodge, a neo-Classical mansion in Regent's Park, to display there a collection of 19th-century paintings [illegible] to be worth £100 million [illegible]. Because the building [illegible] as having historic value [illegible] change had to be approved [illegible] eral planning authorities, [illegible] English Heritage, an independent group charged with preserving [illegible] toric works and buildings [illegible] Williams, spokesman for English Heritage, said [illegible] volved putting [illegible] "quite elaborate [illegible] cose" in the central hall [illegible] not like that idea." Williams [illegible] "These are fairly rare [illegible] London and in England."

□

The soul singer Teddy [illegible] grass, who was partially [illegible] in an automobile accident [illegible] years ago, has been in another [illegible] dent that left him hospitalized [illegible] serious but stable condition [illegible] tors closed a four-foot [illegible] liver during an emergency [illegible] delphia, the 36-year-old [illegible] hometown. Pendergrass was [illegible] his spectacular [illegible] when it hit a utility pole. In [illegible] 1982, the singer threw [illegible] Royce into two trees [illegible] cal therapy he continued [illegible] records but did not return [illegible] stage until last summer's [illegible] concert in Philadelphia, where [illegible] performed from a wheelchair.

□

The British rock star Boy [illegible] has denied his brother's claim [illegible] he is a heroin addict and [illegible] has lost weight because he [illegible] ing. "I'm fit enough to [illegible] London Marathon," he told [illegible] tographers who converged [illegible] home after a report in the [illegible] Mirror newspaper said he [illegible] $30 ($120) a day to support [illegible] oin habit. One of his brothers [illegible] vid O'Dowd, said earlier [illegible] television interview that [illegible] George was a heroin addict.

□

Luciano Pavarotti gave a [illegible] phant performance at the end [illegible] first visit to Beijing Friday [illegible] Great Hall of the People. [illegible] thusiastic audience of 10,000 [illegible] into prolonged applause at [illegible] of a recital during which [illegible] year-old tenor sang a select [illegible] Italian compositions. He [illegible] for three encores. Pavarotti [illegible] arrived in Beijing on June 2 [illegible] go on to Shanghai.

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